The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,391.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
,, Rutnagherry	24	,, Negapatam	3
,, Vingorla	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	6
,, Mangalore	26	,, Coconada	8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	27	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point	11
,, Tuticorin	29	Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,
Rutnagherry,
Jeytapoor,

Malwan,
Vingorla,
Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, and NAVA NUGGUR calling at VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murdoch without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ARRACAN, Captain Stricker, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, and LUCIUS,

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. Agents of the ship Arracan.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship GLENROY, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our Countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Adley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Adley, Ship Glenroy.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
1 ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with Straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive TENDERS for the RIGHT to EXCAVATE SAND from a considerable extent of Beach situated at Revus Moria.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN Co. (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 19th November, 1869.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION of WESTERN INDIA.—Members are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING which is convened for next WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half past three o'clock, in the office of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., 10 Rampart Row.

The Range is now open, and Markers are in attendance morning and afternoon.

D. B. BEYNON,
Acting Director R. A. W. I.

Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years. | Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years. | White Label, 18 to 40 years

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft, Pole, and open sides, with a pair of Horses.

A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Radish, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW PATENT PHANTOM VELOCIPEDE, Winner of Prize Medal and Cup at the Grand International Velocipede Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in Septembber 1869.

The thunder growls distant and faint grow the spires,
As, borne on the whirlwind, the Phantom retires.

For price list apply to J. FRYER, 9 Grant Road, Byculla.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST (in Liquidation.)—The FINAL DIVIDEND of SEVEN SHILLINGS in the POUND sterling IS NOW PAYABLE on production of Documents to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted, on application at the Office of the Bank, Rampart Row, Bombay.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Thursday, the 28th October last, viz, the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th November, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—FLOUR! FLOUR!—A parcel of fresh sweet American FLOUR, in barrels, JUST RECEIVED ex Ice Ship ST. ALBANS, FOR SALE at the godown of the Undersigned.—Terms moderate.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at Butcher's Island (where it is now stacked) 9,000 Tons of STEAM COAL, more or less, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Terms of Sale.—The Coal will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rs. 12, in quantities of 3,000 Tons each; and the Sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of Sale; and good Security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposite will be forfeited and the Coal resold for the benefit of the State.

The Coal will be weighed and delivered from the Scale; and it is to be taken indiscriminately from the heaps, as it now stand, by the Purchasers, and must be removed within fifty (50) days from the date of the Delivery Order, at a rate of not less than 60 Tons per day. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

New Books, &c., expected by To-day's Mail.

	Rs.	
Dwyer's Seats and Saddles—(new edition)	4	8
The Tours of Dr. Syntax	2	4
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1870	0	6
Home Plays for Ladies	0	10
Chappell's Musical Magazine for November	0	10
British Rule in India, by Martineau	0	10
The Tin Trumpet	1	10
Crowned, by Tainsh	3	2
Routledge's Coloured Picture Book (new vol.)	1	10
Pique (a Novel)	1	4
Nursery Nightingale	0	10
The Spanish Barber	2	4
Robert Falconer	3	2
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	3	2
Grady's Institutes of Hindoo Law	7	8
Spenser's Poetical Works (Globe edn)	2	4
Lenormant and Chevallier's Manual of Ancient History of the East, Part I	3	8
La Fille à Son Père, by H. de Koch	1	14
Gall and Inglis' New Toy Books (on Linen)	0	10
Children's Nursery Picture Book	3	2
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law	10	0
Weale's Railway Construction	1	10
Sewell's Mother's last Words (illustrated)	0	10
Freeman's Old English History for Children	3	12
Fergusson's Electricity	2	4
Mrs. Henderson's Ball-room Guide (new edn)	0	10
Ten Thousand a Year (2 vols.)	5	10
Turf Frauds and Turf Practices	0	10
Tales by a Female Detective	0	6
The Fire Demon	0	6
Rupert Godwin, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Boosey's edn of Acis and Galatea	0	10
Bishop's Glees (complete)	9	0
Boosey's ditto each	0	6
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance do.	1	4
Noad's Text Book of Electricity	8	0

NEW SONGS.

Kiss me, Mother	1	8
All among the Hay	1	8
The Grecian Bend	1	8
Nina's Farewell, by Vivien (Ballad)	2	0
Xenia, by Miss Nilsson	2	0
Complaints, or the Ills of Life	1	8
Strangers Yet	2	0
The Death of Nelson, by Sims Reeves	1	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judson's Aniline Dyes (per box of one dozen)	4	0
Blotting Pads (of various sizes)—each	1	4
Sketch Blocks (do.) do.	6	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo. A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HOCKEY CLUB.—A GYMKHANA will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., in the Oval, Esplanade, when the Programme of Sports will be as follows:—

4 P.M.—Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging. Open to all.
4-30.—Tatto Race with Hockey Balls.
4-45.—Match at Hockey, Blues vs. Whites.
5-5.—Bicycle Race, for a Cup. Open to all Europeans. Entrance Rs. 5.
5-20.—Tattoo Hurdle Race. Hockey height, 13 hands. Open to Members of the B. H. C. and Officers of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Regiment. Owners up.
5-30.—Hurdle Race, half mile. Open to all Soldiers and Sailors. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd, Rs. 10; 3rd, Rs. 5.

Entries for the Bicycle and Tattoo Races to be sent in to the undersigned by 5 P.M. on Wednesday, 17th.

By the kind permission of Col. Rose and Officers the Band of the 2nd Queen's Regiment will play on the ground.

There will a Tent and Refreshments for Ladies.

DONALD GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary B. H. C.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL & DRAMATIC TROUPE,
consisting of
FOURTEEN ARTISTES,
Will open at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
on or about
DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

During the season will be produced the latest

BURLESQUES, DRAMAS, COMEDIES, FARCES, and BURLETTAS,
Combined with
ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
and
DAVE CARSON'S
PECULIAR IDEAS.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.—The HOUSE and LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Chinchpoogly, Parell, Mahim, and Byramjee Homejee Lane, in the Fort, ADVERTISED to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. Crawford and Company on SATURDAY, the 20th of November, instant, will NOT BE OFFERED for SALE on that day, as a portion of the said property has been sold by Private Contract. Due notice will be given if a sale of the property, or any portion of it, be determined upon, hereafter.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors to the Vendors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The Great India Peninsula Railway Company having arranged fot the Poona Train to leave Boree Bunder at 2-30 P. M., on and after the 23rd instant, the Bandora Train will leave Boree Bunder on and after that day at 2-40 P.M.

By Order,
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 18th November, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St. Exch. Corpt., Limited.

Bombay, 19th October 1869.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel COROMANDEL, of 1,221 tons and 250-horse power, will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, the amount offered being subject to the approval of Government.

The above Vessel is at present in Bombay harbour and open to inspection any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Coromandel."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of JOHN WARDEN, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, afterwards of No. 40 Hyde Park Square, in the county of Middlesex, but late of Southsea, in the county of Southampton, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died at Southsea, aforesaid, on the 25th day of April, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and one of the constituted Attorneys of Juliana Warden, widow, the relict Frederick Warden C.B., and William Lodwick Esquire, the executrix and executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said John Warden, deceased, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their claims and all persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their custody are required to pay or account for such debt or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Dated this 27th Oct., 1869. Applicant's Proctors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the CONTRACT for the CARTAGE of GOODS and PARCELS between Nassick Station and Nassick Town, for conveyance by rail.

The Contract to be for six months certain, from an early day in January to be fixed by the undersigned, and to continue until three months' notice is given by either party to terminate it.

A formal agreement will have to be executed between the parties, and a deposit must be placed in the hands of the Company for the proper performance of the Contract. The amount of the deposit will be named by the undersigned when the tender is accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Contract for Carting Agency, Nassick," to be addressed to the undersigned, must be deposited in this Office not later than 12 noon on the 1st December next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, to be held on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, the following Resolutions will be submitted:—

Resolved, that the Meeting immediately proceed to elect two additional Directors to act together with the present Board of Directors in the further management of the Company's business.

Resolved, that the compensation to each Director for attending the monthly Meetings of the Board be reduced to Rs. 15, and that Clause 55 of the Company's Deed of Partnership be, and is, hereby altered by substituting therein the words Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 30.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, instant, at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day at 3 P.M., viz.—That the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October be and hereby is rescinded:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to confirm the above Resolution, then for the purpose of confirming, the following Resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer, sell, convey, and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th November, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870.

	Rs.	
No. 51.—One Day on each Page, Folio, 8 in by 12½	8	12
,, 52.—Two Days on each Page, ditto ditto	7	8
,, 53.—Three Days on each Page, ditto ditto	5	0
,, 55.—Six Days on each Page, ditto ditto	3	8
,, 1.—One Day on a Page, Quarto, 7½ by 9½	6	4
,, 2 H.—Two Days on a Page, ditto ditto	4	14
,, 3.—Three Days on a Page, ditto ditto	3	12
3 B.—Three Days on a Page, Dr. and Cr, ditto ditto	5	2
4.—Four Days on a Page, ditto ditto	3	4
Scribbling Diaries, with Blotting Paper interleaved, of all sizes.		
Pocket Diaries for Ladies and Gentlemen.		
The Bengal Army List, Oct. 1, 1869	5	8
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Music and Appendix	1	4
Ditto handsomely bound	4	8
Ditto small edition	0	8

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo.—A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 17th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 6th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Actioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.
and only by
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
for
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporaily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20	only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 ,,	,,	15	,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12	,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12	,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100	each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, shipping at Birkenhead, Port of Liverpool, is desirous of appointing an AGENT for the SALE of their STEAM COAL, which is on the Admiralty List and that of the Indian Council, The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., &c., &c.

Address, stating prospects of business, Commission required, and giving references in London and Liverpool, A. C., 48, South John Street, Liverpool.

These Coals have been shipped largely to Bombay during the last 20 years.

PURE WATER.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

No Family should be without one of these most excellent FILTERS.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.
2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetation, are converted into carbonic acid.
3. Deleterious gases are neutralized.
4. Water filtered through Magnetic Carbide has no action on lead.
5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.
6. Water in passing through this Filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenics, should they exist in solution.
7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.
8. It never loses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten years' constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

*** The Advertisers have such confidence in recommending the above that they will be glad to send them upon trial, to be returned or paid for at the expiration of a month from date of receipt.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT ENGLISH PRICES.

Attention is invited to the residue of a consignment of JEWELLERY, consisting of

Bracelets,
Brooches,
Eardrops,
Lockets,

Necklets,
Ear-wires,
Scarf Rings,
Scarf Pins,

Shirt Studs,
Collar Studs,
Sleeve Links,
Charms, &c.,

which, under instructions, are now offered at English prices in order to close account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
In London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, } Silver Foil	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 31 0	...
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	13 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	,, 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do.	,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior	,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Coyle & Co.'s PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY	Rs. 27 per dozen
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,, ,,
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons' SHERRY	,, 18 ,, ,,
W. McEwan's BEER Quarts	,, 4½ ,, ,,
Do. Pints	,, 3 ,, ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 ,, ,,	,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Rohd Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three lenses, and each Object-glass of three lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE, SEVENTY RUPEES.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR,
(Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.)
This admirable BINOCULAR has
Three Transposing Sights,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced. Cash Rs. 60.

Also an assortment of various Presentation BINOCULARS of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand, for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete .... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT THERMOTERION,

For keeping food warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

No lamp, fire, or light is to be applied to the Apparatus. No expense after first cost.

It is only necessary to fill it with boiling water once in 10 or 12 hours.

Price Rs. 10 each—cash with order.

N. B.—Food ought not to be given to infants above a temperature of 85 to 90 deg.

Illustrations and full description of the Thermoterion sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON.
PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

Extract from the Times, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

These Filters yield about Half-a-Gallon of Water per minute.

Illustrations showing the Filter as in operation sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT-LAMP.

The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches; containing—

The Solar Lamp,
Pedestal to form Table Lamp,
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp,
Ground Glass Globe,
2 Glass Chimnies,
Oil Can, with screw Top,
Punkah Protector,
Lamp Scissors,
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon,
Leather to clean the Glasses,
Half a Gross of Wicks,
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 30.
,, ,, ,, Plated ,, ,, 35.

Note.—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and in perfect good working order. They are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for Cash. Constituents will consequently please remit the amount with order, and Rs. 1 extra for wood packing case if required.

Illustrations sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES,

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 each.
BATHS
India Rubber Folding or Inflating, and Best London Tin with or without cover, lock, and strap,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 each.
BINOCULAR GLASSES
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.
BISCUITS AND WHEATEN FLOUR
from As. 14 to Rs. 7 per case.
CAMP CHAIRS
of Wood or Iron to fold up
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 50 each.
CARPET, CLOTHES, AND COURIER BAGS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 each.
COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA,
in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.
CORK BEDS AND MATTRESSES
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.
CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.
DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
DRINKING CUPS, GLASSES, HORNS AND PEWTERS,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.
HUNTING AND SPORTING KNIVES
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS
of the most useful modern patterns made
SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.
MEDICINE CHESTS
in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.
MILK
Condensed Swiss or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.
OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.
from As. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.
PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.
POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted.
POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.
POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.
PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 83.
RAILWAY KEYS
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.
RAILWAY RUGS
from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 30.
SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 15.
SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.
STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.
SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.
SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel,
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.
TIFFIN BASKETS
completely fitted
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.
UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.
WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issues, at Rs. 24 and 22 per cent. premium, respectively. Other shares were dull and declining. Colabas closed at Rs. 1,800 and Mazagons at Rs. 1,390, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,100	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	82¼
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	210
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	134
30,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,335
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	530
	12,000	11,000	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	[illegible]	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	50 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	6,000	all	245 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	810
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
22	[illegible]	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218.8.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100*
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150*p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit	715
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,250
600	2,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33½
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	52
25	13½	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	585
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	160
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1/16
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-4
Carolas	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	106-1
Gold Leaf	"	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	"	16
Australian Gold	"	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113½
Five per cent	108⅜
Four per cent	94¼ to ⅜
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¾
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Chadwick, Major, 59th Regiment, station leave, from Poona.
Chadwick, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Erinpoora.
Shortt, Lieutenant Colonel, P. W. Department, on leave, from Bhooj.
Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
Barroll, Assistant Surgeon, 1-11th Regiment, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
Cornewall, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Dawson, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Morar.
Merriman, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Chadwick, Captain, Erinpoora Irregular Force, on leave, to Erinpoora.
Chadwick, Major, 59th Regiment, station leave, to Poona.
Shortt, Colonel, Staff Corp, on leave, to England.
MacKury, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army, on general duty, to Kurrachee.
Shortt, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.
Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant, General, on leave, to Poona.
Loch, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Bhooj.
Hammond, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mooltan.
Cornewall, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. "
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Wooden Ships "	£1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Overland	Coffee	Nominal.
	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Daniel Rankin	Hartnell	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
	Baldovan	Watt	Calcutta, Oct. 10.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bushire, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Langstone	Turnbull	Colombo.
	The Douglas	Pain	Calcutta.
	Keerata Roodreen	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Mula (s)	Coates	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Futtay Allum, for Judda and Ho'dcda.
Ship Moogyne, for Rangoon.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Nov. 14th has the following :—
DEPARTURES—Steamer Cashmere and Ship Corlic.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE—November 13th, Clyde — Marseilles.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Nov. 20	Saturday	Dec. 11
"	" 27	"	" 18
"	Dec. 4	"	" 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24
"	Dec. 10		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future, be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Nov. 20th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	" 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
Australian Colonies	" 26th.	"	"
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

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The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

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Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL.

W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL.

Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HAWES—BICKNELL—November 10th, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. P. Popham Blyth, William Harrington Hawes, Major, B. S. C., Commanding H. M.'s 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary Lyne, eldest daughter of J. Bicknell, Esq., H. M.'s Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

CLUNIE—November 7th, at Madras, Wright Clunie, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 39 years.

DAVIS—November 13th, on board the P and O Co.'s Steamer Surat, in the Madras Roads, Mary Frances Caroline, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Davis, Executive Engineer, Burdwan, aged 7 months and 6 days.

JUDGE—November 13th, at Madras, Violet Maude, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Judge.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MONEY—November 9th, at Almorah, the wife of Lieutenant Rowland E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

WYATT—November 7th, at Rawul Pindee, Monna, wife of Brigadier General Wyatt.

MAUNSELL—November 8th, at Cherat, of fever, Staff Assistant Surgeon Robert Frederick Maunsell, attached to H. M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers.

WILSON—November 12th, at Ghazeepore, Jane Elizabeth, relict of George Wilson, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

WE published yesterday a striking letter from the *Pioneer* full to the brim of serious but undefined allegations against the Department of Public Works. We refer to it now in order to ask whether it is possible or expedient that accusations, so grave as those involved in the letter, can be permitted to pass without reply? It does not seem to us that this is an ordinary case of reckless newspaper allegation. The *Pioneer* is not a journal which would print, on no sort of authority, or apparent authority, the malevolent insinuations of some disappointed contractor; nor is it a journal indifferent to the fortunes of the Stracheys. Moreover, there are statements in the letter which ought to act as a spur to inquiry. The writer makes the following solemn declaration. He says, "I can in all truthfulness assert, after *a most close connection with the Department for years*, and without semblance of fear that my views could be controverted, that no department under any Government could exhibit such reckless expenditure". Here is a man who professes to write from knowledge obtained from actual experience within the ring fence of the Department. It is true that, in this sentence, he only alleges reckless expenditure, and that reckless expenditure does not necessarily imply corruption. And if he had only accused the Department of waste, his indictment need not have been noticed. But he goes on to imply the existence of positive fraud. He asserts, not only that some men have charged one hundred per cent. more than others would have charged, not only that sums are paid far beyond the value of the work done, but that enormous sums have been charged for the repairs of a certain road, which road, nevertheless, was always out of repair. He intimates, more than once, that overseers have made fortunes; he alludes vaguely to some dreadful "story of two chronometers;" he refers to the case of a Government servant, who built houses in the name of another man, and only avowed ownership when he had left Government employ; he speaks of a Persian wheel which, always out of repair, afforded a steady income, and adds that the requisitions made out for this wheel would fill the hold of a 1000 ton merchantman. "Is there any one in Council, or in Simla, or in Calcutta," he asks, "who will tell his Lordship, from personal knowledge, the number of fowling pieces, buggies, dog-carts, &c., in the possession of any one overseer of the D. P. W. And if so,—if it is asked how they are purchased,—the reply is as follows :—By receiving 5 per cent. from contractors on all works when paid for. Will his Lordship ask Major Forlong to tell him the story of the house near a bridge that one of his overseers built?" It is only right to add that the writer is confident "there is not an Executive Engineer who himself personally benefits one pice;" and that the sting of the letter strikes other classes. But that does not diminish the unpleasant character of the indictment. Now, all these insinuations and veiled allusions may be unfounded; a mere figment of a diseased brain. But we say that the Department and the Supreme Government cannot afford to treat with contempt painful hints put forward with so much assumption of knowledge. Indeed, Colonel Strachey, for the sake of his colleagues and subordinates, ought to see that the subject is, once for all, probed to the very bottom.

SOME loud complaints have been made because the English journals, even in the dull season, did not report, in full, the speech of Mr. Grant Duff to his Scotch constituents. One morning paper, indeed, published that part of his oration which referred to India, and after reading it we are not surprised that our British contemporaries did not dwell on the subject. The truth is, that Mr. Grant Duff told the world nothing that it did not know before. We have been familiar for years with his enumeration of our duties to this country, but in justice to the under-Secretary, who prides himself on his rhetoric, we are bound to say that his catalogue was forcibly and eloquently set forth. He did not, however, touch on any question upon which the world may stand in need of precise information. Not one word is reported about the deficit, the consequent retrenchment and consequent taxation. He said nothing concerning the army, or the position of the Natives in regard to to the public services. He lamented, indeed, that England does not possess a Legal University where a man may take degrees which are a guarantee that he has a competent knowledge of law; but that is an evil which affects the United Kingdom more nearly than it does India. He also made an admirable remark about the cotton trade which we commend to the special attention of Cotton Frauds legislators. Here it is in full :—

> "Of all our Indian products, that which is most interesting to the Government at present is, of course, cotton; for although cotton is not king, he is an uncommonly good subject, and his interests must be most carefully looked after. I am happy to say that the amount of cotton exported last season, 1868-69, rose to 697,630,796 lbs., while for the season before it was only 614,056,049 lbs. I have no doubt that there will be a steady improvement, both in quantity and quality, if, as there is every reason to expect, the present demand goes on. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy have the extension and improvement of our cotton supply much at heart, and we have already some active officers who are engaged in doing their very best to promote them—Mr. Rivett Carnac for example—and the number will no doubt increase. When Government, however, has done its utmost, a vast deal will remain to be done. Enlightened self-interest must be the real driving wheel, the enlightened self-interest of persons in this country who want cotton, and the enlightened self-interest of the India peasant who wants rupees."

Here we see that it is the Central Provinces and not Bombay which furnishes the example of those who promote the extension and improvement of our cotton supply; and in the climax of his remarks he does not call for special legislation; he dwells on enlightened self-interest. He calls it the "real driving wheel"—a phrase as strong as any that could be coined to express a motive power different from that set-a-going by our Legislative Council. He relies on the demand for cotton so strongly felt in Europe, and the desire for what cotton brings which nobody has said that the Indian cultivator is incapable of feeling. Besides this, he is great on the growth of the silk and tea trades; delighted that he has seen the first a "real live native of Yarkand," who had shown his face in England; suggestive when he expressed his surprise that no adequate agency for the sale of Indian art products exists in London; and cheaply communicative when he denounced the proposal that we should annex Burmah. The good folks of Elgin must have been charmed to hear a speech so full of information for them; but a minister must deal less with agreeable generalities if he intends to enlighten the British world at large. In good sooth, however, an Under Secretary of State is not in a position to make "revelations," or touch, with the hand of a master, the active questions of the day. No doubt he has plenty to tell, but he is forbidden to tell it; and must control his pen when he prepares and his tongue when he delivers what he intends to say. So Mr. Grant Duff on Indian Affairs may be succinctly described as eloquent generality; interesting detail of known facts; and on the whole not unpleasant reading.—Nothing more.

A LONG time has now elapsed since Mr. Hope's Report on the Etola accident was made public. It was, as our readers may remember, a very formidable document, not only because it set forth strong opinions and pronounced severe censures, but because it was so ably written. We may assume that, as a matter of course, the Report was sent up to the Government of India; and perhaps it is not too much to assume further that the Government has come to some Resolution on the subject. If so, would it not be fair to make the Resolution of the Supreme Government as public as the Report of the Collector of Surat? Does our local Government know of the existence of any such Resolution? and, if it could be discovered in the Bombay Secretariat, might it not, without prejudice to the public service, be "laid on the table"?

WE notice an announcement of the death of Staff Assistant Surgeon R F. Maunsell, attached to H. M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, at Cherat, on the 8th inst, of fever.

LIEUTENANT J. HUDLESTON, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

A PLANTER in Singapore has become a protector of tigers, which are, we read, very numerous on his estate, but which he will not allow to be killed, as he says they keep off the wild pigs which would otherwise destroy his tapioca crop!

THE "Pioneer" says—"A brown snake, two feet two inches long, the first of its kind, has been found at Shoalhaven in St. Vincent county. Its peculiarity is that, though apparently a true snake and nothing but a snake, it has two legs about two inches long near the centre of its body. It has been secured alive, and despatched to the Australian Museum at Sydney."

ALLUDING to the reductions in the native army the "Indian Daily News" says—"Sir Charles Trevelyan, when he again addresses the 'Times' on a great Indian deficit, will not fail to point to the eventual triumph of the policy, the public enunciation of which led to his recall. If the finances of the Empire are in so sad a condition, he said, that decisive measures have become necessary, cut down the native army, in preference to additional and new forms of taxation. The advice then disregarded has been now adopted, and that in too earnest a spirit to allow of measures being undertaken, which are not dictated by a sense of duty to the country, and a due regard for the security of its administration."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Boldero and two children, Mrs Radcliffe and three children and Native female servant, Messrs. S. Felstead, G. Elton, J. Jones, T. Murrell, J. Haggerston, C. Chamberlain, G. Seton, J. Connen, T. Albion, T. Moore, W. Ford, J. Warford, J. Coleman, C. Bluett, H. Cartwright, J. Smith Davis, W. William, J. Irvine, R. Walpole, T. Rose, G. Luckhurst, S. Thompson, C. Kemp, T. Heavers, H. Parker, and E Lewis; and Mrs. Wheeler and two children.

For Marseilles—Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and European female servant, Captain L. M. Outridge, Mr. James Powell, Mr. Henry Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. James Hair, child, and European female servant, Colonel and Mrs. Shortt, Mr. Gilbert Campbell, Mr. W. H. Propert, Captain Segrave, and Major and Mrs. Berthon and three children.

For Suez—Lady Mansfield, child, and European female servant, Miss Elliot, Major and Mrs. E. G. Campbell and two children, Captain Stanton, Royal Engineers.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WE append an interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated 30th May last, and received at Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk, H. M.'s Consul, on the 2nd October last. It was yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press. Dr. Kirk in forwarding it wrote as follows :—

From John Kirk, Esq., the Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated Zanzibar, 2nd Oct. 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated the 30th May 1869, and received at Zanzibar this day. The requests made by Dr. Livingstone in a previous communication that reached on the 7th ult., having been already complied with, I shall lose no time in supplying the things herein demanded. There will, however, be some difficulty in getting faithful men, as the Arabs of Unyanyembe being of the El Haothi tribe are by no means loyal subjects of Seyd Majid, and, as Dr. Livingstone tells us, still engaged in the slave trade.—I have, &c., JOHN KIRK.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

Ujiji, 30th May 1869.

My dear Doctor Kirk,—This note goes by Musa Kamaals, who was employed by Koarji to drive the buffaloes hither, but, by overdriving them unmercifully in the sun and tying them up to save trouble in herding, they all died before he got to Unyanyembe. He witnessed the plundering of my goods and got a share of them, and I have given him beads and cloth sufficient to buy provisions for himself in the way back to Zanzibar. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen in the way. I suppose that pay for four months in coming, other four of rest, and four in going back would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor can I say anything to him, for he at once goes to the Ujijians and gives his own version of all he hears. He is untruthful and illconditioned, and would hand off the mail to any one who wished to destroy it. The people here are like the Kilwa traders, haters of the English. Those Zanzibar men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen and traded with honour. Here, as in the haunts of the Kilwa hordes, slaving is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thani bin Suellim to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyanyembe. It contains a cheque on Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, for Rs. 2,000 and some forty letters written during my slow recovery. I fear it may never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly, but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party and gave orders to the headman to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers, and as you will see if the mail comes to hand I sent to Zanzibar for fifteen good boatmen to act as carriers if required, 80 pieces of meritrano, 40 do. of kinitra, 12 farasalas of the beds called jamsain, shoes, &c., and I have written to Seyd Majid begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thani bin Suellim's hands or into those of Mohammed bin Sahib.

As to the work to be done by me it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's with their Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120 south is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Cango as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe (Baker's?) are one water and the head of it is 300 miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or south-west of this. The outflow of this, whether to Cango or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Manyema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out uneaten, and find my new squad from Zanzibar. I earnestly hope that you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men. £400 to be sent by Mr. Young must surely have come to you through Fleming & Co.—I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A long box paid for to Nijiji was left at Unyanyembe and so with other boxes.

THE COTTON CROPS.

MR. MELVILLE, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company has sent us the following report, dated Bombay, 19th November :—

"In continuation of my former reports I have received the following advices from the Cotton Districts :—

OOMRAWUTTEE, 17TH NOVEMBER.—On the 14th instant we had a heavy shower of rain; no damage, however, is reported to have been done to the crops. The new cotton has not yet arrived in our market, but the Ryots are busy picking and some is expected in the course of another week.

AKOTE, 17TH NOVEMBER.—The weather here for the past week has been very unsettled, slight showers having fallen every day about noon. The cotton plants are now in full bloom and the first of the new crop may be expected in another month; all that remains of last year's crop is being sent down to Bombay in Docras.

KHAMGAUM, 17TH NOVEMBER.—Since my last, the weather has been very cloudy with slight showers of rain, which have somewhat stained the bolls ready for picking. As yet, there have been few transactions in our bazaar for future delivery. There is no new cotton in the market, but we may expect a few bogas in about 10 or 15 days time."

THE following supplementary report has reached us from the same source :—

"Since issuing my report this morning I have received the following :—

BROACH.—We have no further information to advise regarding this crop, the plants continue to progress satisfactorily. We have, however, to note an almost total cessation of business, the last season having put the ryots in an independent position; they appear inclined to wait in expectation of higher prices. The local dealers being unable to secure any cotton, are at present unwilling to take the risk of selling for future delivery.

AHMEDABAD.—The crop around this place is in a most flourishing condition and we anticipate the 'Latia' cotton will be of very superior quality."

THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

WITH reference to the rumour that has been afloat, and which a native paper has published, that the arrangements made by Government for the purchase of this property were likely to fall through, we are in a position to state that so far from that being the case, the necessary conveyances and other documents are ready and have been approved by Government. The deeds, being very voluminous, have been printed for easy reference and also with the view of transmitting copies to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State. The vexatious delay that has occurred is attributable to the circumlocution through which the conveyances have had to pass. In the first instance, the solicitors of the Elphinstone Land Company prepared the draft deeds; these were sent to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department; by him to the Government Solicitor; and by the latter to the Advocate General. The last named officer having "settled" them, returned the papers to the Government Solicitor, and re-passing through the above named officers, they have at last found their way to Messrs. Nicol and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company. After they have executed the several deeds, which will be in a day or two, an advertisement will be published in the local papers, calling a meeting of the shareholders for confirming the sale of this vast property. The delay has once more given the "speculating clique" an opportunity of convulsing the share market to the detriment of more legitimate business.

THE EXPECTED VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ON Thursday evening, the leading native inhabitants of Bombay met at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., at the invitation of that gentleman, to consider what would be the most suitable manner to welcome H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, should this city have the honour of a visit from him. Upwards of 400 native gentlemen were present at the meeting, and on the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was unanimously called upon to preside.

In opening the proceedings,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—I am sure that there is no need of any apology from me, for giving you the trouble to come over here to-day, that we might, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty our Queen, consult together as to the best manner in which we can honour her son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his anticipated visit to the capital of Western India. (Applause.) The Prince is expected at Calcutta in December next, but it is not yet positively known whether he will honour our city with his presence. If he does, I am sure we are all prepared to give welcome to him in a manner sufficient to indicate our loyalty towards our august sovereign, befitting the high position of the Prince himself, and showing the respect we all entertain for him personally. Should, however, His Royal Highness not come to Bombay, still we can do something to express to him our warm congratulations on his arrival in India. In my humble opinion, therefore, the best course for us to-day is to appoint an influential committee, representing all classes of our population, and to request that committee to take such steps as they may think necessary to secure the worthy reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, if he should come to Bombay, or to testify our loyalty and devotion by an address or otherwise should he not do so. Before resuming my seat, I beg to express my great gratification at seeing here such a large gathering of native gentlemen, who have so kindly responded to my call; and I hope that many of the gentlemen present will favour us with their suggestions as to the best manner in which the worthy objects of this meeting can be carried out. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee explained in Gujeratee the substance of what Sir Jamsetjee had said. He then remarked that as it was not known whether His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his arrival in India, would honour this city with a visit, the best thing the meeting could now do was to pass a few formal resolutions expressive of their loyalty to the Throne and their great respect for the Prince personally. He would also suggest the appointment of an influential committee, composing representatives of the different races inhabiting the city—and it would be for that committee to ascertain from the proper quarter as to His Royal Highness's intended movements. Should the Prince resolve upon honouring this city with his presence, this committee should do all in their power to arrange for the due reception of His Royal Highness. If, unfortunately for them, he did not come to Bombay, still it would form a part of their committee's business to arrange in what manner they could best honour the Prince even from a distance. Nothing certain could now be decided upon, and it would be better to leave the subject in the hands of the committee, who, he was sure, would do everything to give welcome to the Prince in—as just remarked by the Chairman—a manner sufficient to indicate their loyalty towards our august sovereign, befitting the high position of the Prince himself, and showing the respect they all entertained for him personally. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay should be held in the Town Hall.

In reply to this it was explained by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee that as soon as the Prince's intentions were known the committe would do everything to honour the Prince in a proper manner.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy then said—Gentlemen,—The resolution which I hold in my hand, and which I will presently read to you, will speak for itself. There can be but one opinion as to our duty of welcoming His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival on these shores. This welcome must be most warm and hearty. As the affectionate son of our most beloved sovereign, it behoves us to give him such a welcome as will prove our undoubted loyalty to the Throne. Gentlemen, the visit of His Royal Highness to India is an event of great interest and importance to the people of this country. Such visits by members of the Royal Family are calculated to cement the ties of our allegiance to the Crown. India will occupy a place in their heart, and our interest would thus be better secured. We all know what great interest our august sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen, takes in the welfare of our country and countrymen; and the visit of the Prince to India is another instance of her kindness towards us. Gentlemen, it is needless to enlarge upon a subject on which we have all made up our minds. (Applause.) Mr. Munguldass then formally proposed the following resolution :—

"That this meeting recognizes, in the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to India, an event of great interest and importance to the people of this country, and desires to testify, on behalf of the people of the Western Presidency, their loyalty to the Throne by welcoming the advent into this country of so distinguished a scion of the Royal Family."

Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in moving the next resolution, said—It gives me intense pleasure to move the resolution that has been entrusted to me. We should be wanting in our duty if we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit to this country by the son of our beloved sovereign, to welcome His Royal Highness, and to present him with an address expressive of our joy on this memorable occasion, and our attachment to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who has been pleased to sanction the visit with which this dependency of the British Crown is about to be honoured. We should do justice to our feelings and give appropriate expression to them in an address to be presented to His Royal Highness. Our gratification will, indeed be greatly enhanced if the Duke of Edinburgh condescends to give us the opportunity of presenting our respectful address personally into His Highness's hands as a token of our loyal attachment to the House of which he is a distinguished scion. (Applause.) I will now propose—

"That an address be presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, giving appropriate expression to the feeling of loyal respect entertained by the people of this Presidency towards His Royal Highness, and to the sincere joy with which they welcome the visit of His Royal Highness to this country."

Mr. Venayekrow J. Sunkersett, in seconding the resolution, said—Gentlemen,—The worthy Chairman having expatiated at length on the object of our meeting here this afternoon, and the other speakers who have preceded me having nearly exhausted all that remained to be said, I feel that I shall not be justified in trespassing much longer on your time; but with your permission I would simply say that the more we demonstrate our loyalty and attachment towards Her Majesty's Throne and person, the more are we discharging the duty we owe to ourselves as loyal subjects of our Gracious Sovereign, the Empress of India. (Applause.) Visits from scions of the Royal House cannot but be conducive of great good to this vast empire, as they must be the means of drawing closer attention towards these realms, which have passed under the direct sway of the Crown. Some ten months ago, the Bombay Association, at my suggestion, took the initiative in the matter, and resolved to give His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his expected arrival in Bombay, a loyal and hearty welcome; and I think one and all will join with me that our worthy Baronet deserves our thanks for having moved in this matter. Addresses from all quarters, I am sure, will not only be gratifying to His Royal Highness, but they will testify to Her Majesty the affection with which they regard her and our attachment to her Throne. I have hope that Bombay, which is destined to become the capital of India, will yet be honoured with a visit from so august a personage as His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and then will be the time for our leading societies, associations, and public bodies, and private individuals to vie with each other in giving to him a cordial reception. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Dr. Bhau Daji then moved the following resolution :—

"That a committee be appointed, and the undermentioned gentlemen be requested to form the committee (with power to add to their number) to make due arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and to carry out generally the object of this meeting by preparing an address and arranging for its presentation to His Royal Highness :—

"COMMITTEE.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, His Highness Aga Khan, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kessowjee Naik, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Venayekrow Jugonnath Sunkersett, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Vurjeevundass Mahadowdass, Bhau Daji, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady Sett, Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogy, Cazee Abdool Lutif Londay, Cazee Mahomed Hossein Morgay, Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, Hajee Ibrahim Jestayker, Manockjee Cursetjee, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Dossabhoy Framjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Nana Morojee, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Kahandas Muncharam, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Venayek Wassodewjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Shantaram Narayen, Narayen Daji, Eduljee Rustomjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Wassodew Pandurang, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Visswanath Narayen Mundlick, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Narayen Wassodewjee, Goculdass Mahadowdass Sett, Vurdman Poonsey, Tarachund Seetaram, Sewlall Motilall, Cureemchund Pemchund, Huttasing Kessrising, Gopalrow Myrall, Luximun Myrall, Pemabhoy Hemabhoy, Ramlal Thakersey, Gunneshdass Krishnajee, Jaisaram Kissunram, Nicholas Fernandes, and Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Cazee Mahomed Salah, Dr. P. F. Gomes, and Dr. Carvalho."

In moving the resolution, Dr. Bhau Daji observed that he doubted not Bombay would give His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh the warmest welcome. He suggested that the native community should invite His Royal Highness to Bombay, and in addition to an address—which was now a rather stale compliment—present to His Royal Highness some work or works of art, worthy of the Duke and of this city, as a memorial of his visit to this commercial emporium. (Applause.)

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution, and in doing so observed that it was not at all necessary to make a long speech, as where the mind of every one was prepared there was nothing to convince any one of. To the honour of the native press, it must be said that it had nobly done its duty, in impressing upon the people of this presidency the desirability of welcoming to this city His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in a right loyal manner, and he was sure that every one present at that meeting was prepared to say, "Let us do all in our power to honour the Prince when he comes among us." (Applause.) He would therefore speak no more on that point, but simply say that in honouring His Royal Highness in a befitting manner they would only be proving their loyalty and fulfilling their duty towards the Throne. (Applause.) They all knew the regard which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen had for her Indian subjects. It was clearly manifested in the language of the Royal proclamation, which was issued by order of Her Majesty on her assuming the direct sovereignty of India in November 1858. (Applause.) He would, however, mention one instance, which came under his personal observation, of the regard and affection in which their beloved Queen held her Indian subjects. When he was travelling in Scotland, some years ago, he stationed himself one Sunday, in company with his two Parsee friends, at the door of the parish church of Crathie, where the Queen and the Royal Family were to attend divine service, in order to have a view of the Sovereign they so much beloved. When the Queen came, she was in company with the late lamented Prince Consort. Mr. Dosabhoy and his Parsee friends, one of whom was Mr. K. R. Cama, made the most respectful salaams to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort in true Oriental fashion, which were most graciously received. They did the same when Her Majesty left the church. A minute or two afterwards, when Mr. Dosabhoy and his friends were leaving the place, a gentleman came up to them and, by command of the Queen and the Prince Consort, desired to know from what part of the world they had come. Mr. Dosabhoy believed their turbans attracted this notice of them—they had often done so in England. (Laughter.) They replied that they were Parsees from Bombay—Her Majesty's most loyal subjects in India. (Applause.) They saw the Queen's carriage drive off towards Balmoral Castle, and they went on their way to Ballater, which is about ten miles from the castle. An hour afterwards they were seated in a room in the inn, in company with the present able and popular chief magistrate of Bombay,—(applause)—when they were informed by the waiter that a gentleman from Balmoral wanted to see them. This gentleman told them that he was sent by the Private Secretary of the Prince Consort (Sir George Grey,) to inform them that he had the commands of the Prince Consort to show them over the whole of the castle and the grounds the next day if they could go over. The party of course gratefully accepted this most kind invitation and went to the castle at the appointed hour. While they were enjoying themselves in the grounds, the Prince Consort and the Queen left the castle on a hunting excursion. They had afterwards an interview with Sir George Grey, who said that he had special commands to show the whole of the castle to them. After they had seen the castle they were given some refreshments. In short they spent nearly a day in and about the castle and the beautiful grounds around, in the company of a guide considerately provided for them. (Applause.) Mr. Dosabhoy wished the gentlemen present at the meeting not to suppose that he was inflicting a notice of himself personally upon their attention. He knew well he was one of the most humble subjects of the British Crown and wished to be wholly ignored in the narrative. Personally he was nothing—it was as natives of India that he and his friends were treated in the kind manner he had described. What he intended to impress upon his hearers was, that the incident he had stated showed the regard and affection in which Her Most Gracious Majesty held her Indian subjects—(applause);—and if the Queen condescended to show so much kindness to her Indian subjects in her own immediate realms, how warm must be their reception of her beloved son when he came to these shores. (Applause.) He therefore trusted that the committee which had been proposed would clearly understand their duties and responsibilities and omit to do nothing that would not be highly acceptable to the Prince or that would show their loyalty at a disadvantage. (Continued applause.)

The committee was at once appointed, and on the motion of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, seconded by Mr. Narayan Wassodewjee, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and Mr. Shantaram Narayen were requested to act as honorary secretaries to the committee.

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narrayen, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Baronet for his conduct in the chair.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE LATE STORMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

IN our report of the laying of the second Persian Gulf Cable we mentioned that the expedition encountered two severe storms or squalls, of peculiar character, whilst engaged in paying out the cable. The following graphic description of the storms is from the pen of Mr. Latimer Clark, the Engineer to the expedition:—The first gale occurred on the 1st November, about nine o'clock at night, when about 130 miles from Bushire. The weather had for many days been settled and fine, with a high barometer and strong morning breezes, dying off in the afternoon to a dead calm—Distant lightning and dark heavy clouds were occasionally seen in the N. W. On the night in question, the sun had set as usual, on a calm sea, and the cable was being paid out steadily from a large sailing vessel, the Calcutta, towed by a very powerful steamer, the Decca, when suddenly, and without the smallest warning, both vessels were struck by a huricane or blast of cold air, mixed with scattered rain, which brought them up standing as effectually as if they had run against a stone wall. For a few minutes a scene of great confusion followed. It was impossible to stand without holding on to some fixed object; awnings and wind-sails were carried away or had to be cut adrift, and loose articles of every kind were overthrown and hurled along the deck; the roar of the tempest was so loud that commands were inaudible; the steamer became unmanageable, being encumbered by a steam barge which she had in tow and had to cut adrift, and both she and the Calcutta, presenting broadsides to the wind, were carried bodily leeward. After struggling ineffectually against the storm for an hour and a quarter, and losing a good deal of cable which was paid out in a backward direction it was thought best to cut and buoy the cable; and the Dacca, having got up more steam, towed her consort in under the land for shelter. In the mean time the thermometer had fallen nearly thirty degrees, and a tempest of thunder and lightning burst over the vessels on a scale of great grandeur and beauty, which, as the vessel's masts and rigging were all of iron could be enjoyed without apprehension; the flashes averaged thirty or forty per minute and the roll of thunder was incessant. Many of the flashes appeared to drop into the ocean perpendicularly as a single stream of fire which enlarged at the point where it struck the water. From their distance and apparent height, many of those flashes were estimated to have fallen from a height of 1,000 feet. They were followed by rapid interchanges of electricity among the clouds above, as if the disturbed equilebrium were readjusting itself. Other flashes appeared to originate like the sources of a river in a thousand separate streams, which uniting together joined into one apparent trunk and fell into the sea, presenting the appearance of what is called a genealogical tree. One flash in particular extended its branches out horizontally to a wider extent than the eye could take in, so that for an instant the whole visible heavens were filled with innumerable streams of fire, converging into a common trunk and descending into the water. All the flashes appeared to be double and some were repeated three or four times, but at such rapid intervals that they could not be counted, but appeared as it were to flicker. Some flashes struck the Calcutta, and although only visible to those on board as a dazzling and blinding light, as viewed from the sister ship the whole upper part of her masts and and rigging were seen to be clothed with fire. Some few flashes were seen distinctly to rise out of the ocean and striking straight upwards to disperse themselves among the clouds. The lightning only lasted half an hour in its greatest intensity and then appeared to drift away with the storm to the S. E. The hurricane after lasting two hours changed into a gale from the E. and S. E. which by morning had subsided into a calm.

The next day the cable was spliced up and paying out had scarcely recommenced, with a strong S.E. wind, when notice was received that another violent storm from the N.W. had passed Bushire and was on its way down the Gulf. Full steam was accordingly got up, awnings taken in, and every preperation made for its reception. At three o'clock black clouds were seen rising, and at 3.52 the storm burst forth with the same suddenness and fury that characterised the previous one; being day-light many phenomena were observed which were missed the previous night. As the clouds approached they gathered into a peculiar form resembling the cap of a large mushroom, extending entirely across the heavens from one horizon to the other. The lower edge of the mushroom had a rounded and wrinkled margin, but was very sharply defined; the surface was composed of innumerable similar strata as if melted pitch had been poured out and allowed to solidify in numerous cakes each rather smaller than the one below. Underneath, all was a dark chaos which soon enveloped the vessels, the wind still blowing aft. Suddenly there came a profound calm, and, a few hundred yards a head, the squall was seen approaching. The sea was elsewhere covered with full sized waves but under the influence of the hurricane it became one dead level of creamy foam, the top of every wave being swept off into spray as soon as it rose. Numerous small whirlwinds swept along the surface carrying up waterspouts towards the clouds and for a few moments the darkness and the breathless calm contrasting with the threatening turmoil of the approaching squall, and the lurid light of the sky still gleaming behind formed a very impressive scene, which was heightened by the incessant roll of distant thunder. In another moment the squall struck the vessels with the same fury as on the previous occasion, and the thermometer fell at once from 81° to 53°; torrents of rain swept the decks, accompanied with continuous peals of thunder and lightning, and all the appearances of the previous night The vessels, however, steamed ahead with full power and were enabled to maintain their way successfully, losing however, about four miles of cable. After about two hours the sky grew bright and the wind changed into a gale from the S. E. followed by a calm. One or two phenomena were noticed out of ordinary course. The barometer remained on both occasions unaffected up to the last moment, but as soon as the storm arrived it rose about two tenths of an inch, and fell again as it passed over,—thus showing that the propelling power was a pressure from behind produced by the weight of the falling rain or some other cause, and not vacuum in front as in ordinary storms. It was noticed that the thunder caused by those flashes of lightning which struck the vessels did not follow the flash instantaneously, but after a very perceptible interval of time, showing that from some cause the lightning travelled the last four or five hundred feet in silence. Another circumstance of a technical character, still more unexpected, was that the electrical instruments connected with the cable were not in any way affected during the storm, although they were of the most sensitive construction and were arranged in a manner well suited to show any effects if they had existed. The vessel and rigging were of iron, and the cable was coiled in iron tanks rivetted to the sides of the vessel, yet even when the discharges were sufficient to burn pieces of canvas on the rigging none of the electricity appeared inclined to enter the cable, but the whole escaped silently to the sea without causing even a quiver of the galvanic needle; thus recalling to recollection Faraday's celebrated observation that the whole *quantity* of electricity in a flash of lightning is not greater than that caused by the decomposition of a single drop of water.

THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF YARKAND.

WE hear that Mahomed Akhoond Ali, the accredited Agent from the Governor of Yarkand province, who is now at the Palumpore Fair, has had letters, recalling him to Yarkand, and it is probable that he will soon return *viâ* Cashmere, and, adopting the winter route, again reach his native State by the commencement of the ensuing spring. It certainly seems a pity that his visit to India should be so curtailed; but if he is as well treated until he leaves our territory as he has been hitherto, he will have nothing to speak of to his Ruler but the exceeding kindness which has been shown him since he set foot in Hindoostan. A correspondent describes him as a quiet, pleasant-looking, middle-aged man, exercising a distinct influence over the traders at the Fair, and always evincing a desire to converse with any English gentleman who may visit him. We trust that he is but the forerunner of some plenipotentiary invested with full powers to treat with the British Government. Although an assurance to the Aktaligh Ghazee (who probably does not read his Pioneer with the ease that could be desired) that his minister will be warmly welcomed may not have the effect of inducing him to despatch an envoy yet we may, we think, hazard the statement that, if such a person does present himself before us, he will neither be treated with scant courtesy, nor be sent empty away.—*Pioneer*, Nov 17.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. C. WALFORD, M. A., will preach to-morrow at the early morning service (7-30) in Trinity Church, Sonapore.

THE Secretary of the Indo-British Institution thankfully acknowledges the monthly grant of Rs. 10 to the school funds, by the Parsee Chapter Mount Elbaruz.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—It is said that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second Judge of the Small Cause Court, intends after a few months to retire on pension.

CRICKET.—We are requested to state that a cricket match will be played to-day between the "Zoroastrian Cricket Club" and eleven of the K Company 1-2nd Queen's Royals.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—In consequence of the vacation of the Small Cause Court from the 11th ult., there were only thirty-five cases filed under the extended jurisdiction during the month.

TO JURORS.—The gentlemen summoned to serve as jurors at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, are reminded that their attendance will be required at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

THE FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, late Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church, is expected to preach to-morrow evening at six in the Free Church (situated between the Bible Society's House and the Fruit Bazaar.)

CHIEF OF GONDUL.—We stated the other day, on the authority of a native paper, that the Chief of Gondul had gained the object with which he had come here, but we learn that no official reply to that effect has as yet been received by the Chief.

POONA has witnessed during the last few days the return of several of the military staff from Mahableshwur. Colonel Gell returned on Saturday and Colonel Kirby on Wednesday last. His Excellency the Commander-in Chief and other officers will soon follow.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 19.

CASES FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Abdool Rehman and two others to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft and receiving stolen property belonging to a Hindoo.—Mr. Connon committed Janoo Dewjee to stand his trial on a charge of stealing Rs. 115-8, the property of Luckoo Mowjee.

CHEATING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Dewchund Sewchund, a Hindoo merchant, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Connon for giving a wrong description of certain goods, brought by him to the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, for transmission by rail to Poona on the 17th inst., and thus defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company of 14 annas and 6 pies.

THE STEAMER ABYSSINIA, Captain Templeton, from Bushire and Kurrachee, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Mrs. Power and child, Captain and Mrs. Vibart and two children, Mr. Hepworth, a gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, Mr. Somerville, Mrs. Hajee Gael, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed Ali Geerha and two others, and 87 deck passengers. The Abyssinia also brought 130 horses.

MAZAGON CONCERTS.—The last concert of the season will be held on Tuesday next in The Wilderness, Mazagon, at 8 o'clock; entrance one rupee, seats reserved if wished for. For this occasion the highest amateur and professional talent have kindly offered their valuable services. Rs. 3,000 is still wanted to enable the work of enlargement to be commenced. The Bishop of Bombay will preach for the fund to-morrow evening at St. Peter's, Mazagon.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand, by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., this evening, at a quarter to 6.

March.		
Overture	Il Conte d'Essex	Mercadante.
Waltz	Debatten	Gung'l.
Selection	Duchess of Gerolstein	Offenbach.
Quadrille	Highlanders	Laurent.
Galop	Bloomer	Bilse.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand by the Band of 1-2nd Queen's, on Monday evening, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Quadrille	The Express. (Arranged and varied by J Gready.)	Coote.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Waltz	Humming Bird	Coote.
Aria*	Ave Maria	Gounod.
Galop	Wildbad-Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

* (Religious Melody, adapted to Bach's first Prelude.

THE ACCIDENT TO COL. MACLEOD.—A correspondent writes from Mahableshwur :—"You will be sorry to hear of Colonel MacLeod's accident. He fell from his horse, which shied at something on the road, when til

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ing up here from Sattara, and he lay about four hours on the road before he got any assistance. It was found that he had ruptured one of the arteries of his left arm, which also had a compound fracture of a serious nature. The arm has been amputated, I hear, and it is well that this was done at once, as there was much danger from fever and weakness." Another correspondent writes that it is feared that Colonel MacLeod's leg is also broken. We hope such is not the case.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 19.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo broker named Narrayen Hemraz. About half-past 8 o'clock the previous evening deceased was seen alive and well by his father. In about half an hour afterwards the latter heard a noise of something falling down. He immediately got up and, looking into the place where the deceased slept, found he was missing. He ran downstairs and saw his son lying on the ground. He picked him up and conveyed him to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the doctor pronounced him dead. Verdict—"The deceased met with his death by falling from a window. There is no evidence as to suicide or accident."

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the present year commence to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp presiding. Up to yesterday afternoon twenty-one cases had been committed for trial, implicating twenty-seven prisoners, of whom twelve are Hindoos; six Mahomedans; six Europeans; and three Parsees. There are eleven cases of house-breaking and theft; three of offences under the Railway Act; two of giving false evidence; one of attempt to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of attempting to obtain a gratification; one of wrongful confinement; and one of defamation. 7 of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon; 3 by Mr. Showell; 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee; 2 by Mr. J. A. Scott; 2 by Dr. A. G. Frazer; 1 by Mr. R. A. Borrodaile; and 1 by Mr. C. M. Lewis.

THE SONAPORE READINGS.—Another of the entertainments in the Indo-British Institution—the last of the ante-Christmas season, if we may so express it—took place on Thursday evening. There was again a very good attendance, especially of ladies. The feature of the evening was a lecture by Mr. H. G. Dunlop. "My Trip to Ceylon" was the subject, and a short interesting paper it was, bristling with incidents and anecdotes from the time of leaving the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Room till the arrival at Kandy. After returning from Ceylon, or the reminiscences thereof, the audience was favoured with a song by a lady; and then two or three readings and pieces sung by the scholars of the institution brought the proceedings to a close. We understand that about Rs. 1,400 have been realized from these entertainments, and that they will be resumed after Christmas.

REFUSING TO PAY LEGAL FARE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. John McLindon, an European, was charged, at the instance of one Byroo Gunnoo, a hack buggy drivers with refusing or omitting to pay the legal fare due by him for the hire of the complainant's buggy. It appears that on Thursday at 6 A.M. defendant engaged complainant's buggy at the Tardeo station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and was taken to Modeekhana in the Fort, then to the Town Hall, where he remained till 5 P.M., and at 6 P.M. they got back to the station. Complainant demanded his fare, whereupon Mr. McLindon seized him by the coat, slapped him on the face and back, and kicked him. Defendant then snatched his badge from him, and he did not afterwards return it to him. The buggywalla subsequently made a complaint to the police. The Magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him five rupees, which were ordered to be given to the buggy driver.

THE HOCKEY CLUB SPORTS.

WE beg to remind our readers of the sports which will come off this afternoon on the Oval, Esplanade. For the tattoo race, with hockey balls, there are six entries; for the bicycle race seven entries; and for the tattoo hurdle race nine entries. No tickets will be required for admission to the Oval, but the tent will be reserved for ladies and their friends. The bicycle race will probably be along the sea wall road.

THE THEFT OF TIMBER FROM THE ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.

ON Wednesday we stated that a Hindoo, named Gopal Karro, had been apprehended by the police on a charge of stealing sleepers at the Carnac Bunder. The prisoner was, on Thursday, brought up at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was charged with the theft of one hundred sleepers, of the collective value of Rs. 425, the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, on the 3rd inst. The magistrate reduced the value of the sleepers to Rs. 50 with a view to bring the case within his own jurisdiction.

Mr. Thomas Robert Wilson said—I am storekeeper in the service of the Elphinstone Land Press Company and live at Byculla. I do not know the prisoner, I only saw him to-day. On Thursday, the 4th of this month, in consequence of information received by me I went to Camateepoora, and saw one hundred sleepers in a compound. I saw one Bhagree, woman, there. I recognized the sleepers as the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and asked the woman whence she got them. She replied that she had got them from a man whose name she did not know. I then reported the matter to the European Constable at Camateepoora. The sleeper now before the Court is one of the hundred sleepers aforesaid. They are the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and of the collective value of Rs. 425.

A number of other witnesses were examined and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The same prisoner was also charged with stealing thirty-four sleepers of the aggregate value of Rs. 365, belonging to the same Company, on the 22nd ult. The value was reduced to Rs. 35, and being convicted the man was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity, November 21st, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 311 and 348.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 168 and 325.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 175 and 205.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 149 and 41.

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon by the Rev. Charles Walford, M. A. Hymns 203 (Now my tongue, the glorious battle), and 5 (Christ, whose glory fills the skies).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 197 (O God, our help in ages past), 201 (Lord, Thy Word abideth), and 142 part I. (Brief life is here our portion).

Collections at both Services for the Pastor's Fund.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

8 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 135,

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 150, 139, and 17.

The Offertories to be devoted to the enlargement of the Church. The Evening Sermon will be preached by the Bishop of the Diocese.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers at 10-30 on board H. M. S. troopship Jumna. The Lord Bishop will preach.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Malabar, lying off H. M.'s Dockyard, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Connemara, lying off the Custom's House, at 11 o'clock.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 14th November, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	97,508	11	9
Merchandize	1,97,783	5	0
Electric Telegraph	1,351	3	0
Earth Trains	3,277	4	0
Total Rs.	2,99,920	7	9
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles Total Rs.	3,50,763	14	5
Decrease	50,843	6	8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th, 11-20 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah. Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M.; *via* Russia, Service, 12th Nov., 11-7 P.M. Private, 5th Nov., 3-50 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 37	0 4
„ Calcutta	10 13	0 12
„ Madras	4 55	4 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.

For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.

For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.

For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.

For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Feress, from Madras.

For Coonoopootha Candry, Hadjee Mandwee, from Cannanore.

For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.

For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.

For E. Pout, from Calcutta.

For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.

For Major Taylor, from Nagpore.

For Doctor Rahard, from Calcutta.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 1st November, to Saturday, 13th November, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,199	6	0
House Rate	5,992	1	9
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,000	0	0
Police Rate	2,671	6	1
Lighting do.	2,529	2	9
Water do.	13,932	6	2
Halalcore Cess	2,296	3	1
Market Fees	4,693	7	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	235	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	828	2	2
Fines and Penalties	484	10	0
Town Duties	17,165	5	7
Total Rs.	58,027	10	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE *North China Herald* tells us that the reason why the Duke of Edinburgh was at first going to pass Shanghai by, was that he had been told that so little enthusiasm was shown at the meeting held to consider the manner of his reception, that it was unlikely he would be warmly welcomed. Mr. Medhurst, however, explained to the Prince that that was the Shangha way. People there were too lazy to talk, but there would be plenty of loyal demonstrations at the right time.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand that the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues), at present vacant, has been offered to Assistant Surgeon James McCully, M. D., 16th (Queen's) Lancers. —*Pioneer*, Nov. 17.

WHEN the Re-distribution of Provinces comes on hand, we hope Sir Donald McLeod's *mallie* will not be forgotten. We do not say more about that estimable person's achievements at the late "Lahore Vegetable Show," lest ill-natured persons should infer that we are reduced to the "monster turnip" of the silly season. —*Ibid.*

WE hear from Kohat that cholera has entirely left the camp. No fresh case had occurred since the 19th ultimo.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 16.

WE hear from Kussowlie that, on the morning of the 3rd, one of the houses in the station belonging to Major Pasko was burned down. The fire is reported to have originated in some defect of building: some timbering which crossed the flue having ignited while the chimney was burning. It is strange that, though all burnings of this kind originate in the hills in a similar manner, yet builders gain no experience. The lady living in the house fortunately was able to save all her property. A wooden roof is not so easily consumed as a thatched roof of the plains, and in this case the fire began at a favourable hour for the tenant, at 7. A. M.—*Ibid.*

SONEPORE RACES.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1869.

FIRST RACE.—The Civilians' Cup for all horses. 1¼ mile.

Melbourne	1
Detrimental	2
Rocket	3

SECOND RACE.—The Sonepore Stakes of Rs. 400 from the Fund—a Handicap for all Country-breds and Arabs. 1¼ mile.

Sunbeam	1
Shamrock	2
Growler	3

THIRD RACE.—The Hajeepoor Stakes of Rs. 100 from the Fund, for all *bona fide* untrained Hacks. ¾ mile. Non-professional riders.

Black Watch	1

FOURTH RACE.—The Pony Stakes of Rs. 50 from the Fund, for Ponies 13 hands and under. Non-Professional riders, but professionals allowed to ride, by Europeans carrying 7lbs. and Natives 4lbs. extra.

Shahzadah	1
Bullfinch	2

—*Pioneer.*

MANES OF LORD BYRON.

(*Loquantur.*)

(AN OLD PUN WITH A NEW POINT.)

Why play me such a shabby trick?
Is not all past, for weal or woe?
Ah! why that long-suspended kick
From ruthless Mrs. Beecher Stowe?

PHOTO.

—*Pioneer.*

H. M. S. MONARCH.

TELEGRAMS have created a taste for sensational announcements, and the public have lately been indulged in many statements of that description respecting the Monarch. She has been described as being the only representative of our future navy, and likewise as being capable, under certain conditions of wind and weather, of sinking the majority of the Channel fleet. The truth, however, is seldom in extremes. She doubtlessly behaved well at sea, and has a captain and crew that will make the most of her; there are, however, numerous defects in the hull and turrets that may perhaps be remedied, but must not be overlooked. In the first place the external plating consists only of six inches of iron, and it is manifestly unfair to compare her stability with that of vessels carrying heavier armour; her rudder also is on the balanced principle, and consequently is only slightly submerged, so that in the least seaway it presents a target to the enemy that they could scarcely fail to hit. The loss of the steering power is so vital that we shall some day acknowledge the necessity of having for use in emergencies a second means of guiding the ship; the arrangements for lowering the bulworks necessarily cause some delay, so that a broadside vessel could clear for action in less time, but probably the high seaboard she carries would allow her to dispense with these in time of war. As regards the turrets they work remarkably well when everything is in order, but the steam-turning gear and hydraulic machinery for raising the axis of the gun are complicated, and have both at times broken down. The latter is now practically effective, as the weight of the gun rests on a temporary iron support that was tested during the cruise from Queenstown to Portsmouth by firing six rounds with shot and battering charges from each gun, and although the guns were not then tried with extreme elevation, there is no doubt that the strut could in any case be made strong enough to support the pressure. The object of raising and lowering the axis of the gun is to give elevation and depression without unnecessarily enlarging the embrasure. This was done in the case of former turret ships by lifting the gun, together with the carriage and slide, bodily by means of a racket and screw; but if some simple means of raising the trunnions in the trunnion boxes could be devised, there can be no object in also lifting the weight of the carriage and slide. It would not be necessary to perform this revolution rapidly, as the gun, when in a central position, would give sufficient elevation for a range of two miles, and sufficient depression for striking the waterline of a vessel at a short distance off. The only exceptional circumstances under which it would be necessary to rapidly alter the elevation from one extreme to the other would be whilst running past a line of forts on commanding hills, an undertaking that in these days of torpedoes must, if attempted at all, be performed slowly, with boats ahead dredging for the hidden foes. The other weak point of the Monarch is the starting gear of the engines. The plan of working the crank by a return stroke of the piston-rod, although answering well when in motion, makes it difficult to start or reverse the machinery. It is to be hoped that Captain Coles may have noticed these defects, and that the Captain, when complete, may be regarded as a perfect sea-going turret ship.—*Globe*, Oct. 22.

ISLAM.

BY MR. E. DEUTSCH.

(EXTRACTS CONTINUED.)

WE turn in preference, at once to the intrinsic portion of this strange book—[the Koran]—a book by the aid of which the Arabs conquered a world greater than that of Alexander the Great, greater than that of Rome, and in as many tens of years as the latter had wanted hundreds to accomplish her conquests; by the aid of which they, alone of all the Shemites, came to Europe as kings, whither the Phœnicians had come as tradesmen, and the Jews as fugitives or captives; came to Europe to hold up, together with these fugitives, the light to Humanity—they alone, while darkness lay around; to raise up the wisdom and knowledge of Hellas from the dead, to teach philosophy, medicine, astronomy, and the golden art of song to the West as well as to the East, to stand at the cradle of modern science, and to cause us late epigoni for ever to weep over the day when Granada fell.

We said that there is a great likeness between pre-Islamic poetry (even that of those inane 'priests') and the Koran. If Mohammed wished to go straight to the heart of his people, it could only be through the hallowed means of poetry—the sole vehicle of all their 'science,' all tradition, all religion, all love, and all hatred. And, indeed, what has remained of fragments of that period of pre-Islamic poetry which immediately preceded Mohammed, broken, defaced, dimmed, as it is, by fanaticism and pedantic ignorance, prove it sufficiently to have been of all the brilliant periods of Arabic literature the most brilliant. There arises out of the Hamasa, the Moallakat, the Kitab Al-Aghani, nay, out of the very chips that lie embedded in later works, such a freshness, and glory, and bloom, of desert-song—even as out of Homer's epics rise the glowing spring-times of humanity, and the deep blue heavens of Hellas—as has never again been the portion of Arab poetry. Wild, and vast, and monotonous as the yellow seas of its desert solitudes, it is withal tender, true, pathetic, soul-subduing; much more so than when in beauteous Andalus the great grandchildren of these wild rovers sang of nightly boatings by torchlight, of the moon's rays trembling on the waves, of sweet meetings in the depths of rose-gardens, of Spain's golden cities and gleaming mosques, and the far away burning desert whence their fathers came. Those grand accents of joy and sorrow, of love, and valour, and passion, of which but faint echoes strike on our ears now, were full-toned at the time of Mohammed; and he had not merely to rival the illustrious of the illustrious, but to excel them; to appeal to the superiority of what he said and sang as a very sign and proof of his mission. And there were, at first, many and sinister tokens of rivalry and professional hatred visible, to which religious fanaticism carried fuel. Those that had fallen fighting against him were lamented over in the most heart-rending and popular dirges. Poets of his time said even as Jehuda Al-Hassan-Halevi, that great Hebræo-Arabic minstrel, did hundreds of years after them, that they failed to see anything extraordinary in his verses. Nay, they called him names,—a fool, a madman, a ridiculous pretender and impostor; they laughed at the people of Medina for listening to 'such an one.' And these rival-poets formed a formidable power. Their squibs told, while the counter-satires he caused to be written fell flat. Not even 'sudden visitations,' by which some of the worst offenders were found struck to death, stopped the 'press.' Until there came a revelation—'Shall I declare unto you,' he asks in the Surah called 'the Poets,' 'on whom the Devils descend? They descend upon every lying and wicked person . . . most of them are liars. And those who err follow the steps of the poets. Seest thou not how they rove as bereft of their senses through every valley . . . . Which reminds us strikingly of Kutayir, a pre-Islamic poet, and the answer he gave to people asking him 'How he managed when poetry became difficult to him?' and he said, 'I walk through the deserted habitations, and through the blooming greenswards; then the most perfect songs become easy, and the most beautiful ones flow naturally'—'roving bereft of his senses through every valley!'

Mohammed is said to have convinced a rival, Lebid, a poet-laureate of the period, of his mission, by reciting to him a portion of the now second Surah. Unquestionably it is one of the very grandest specimens of Koranic or Arabic diction, describing how hypocrites 'are like unto those who kindle a fire without, and think themselves safe from darkness. But while it is at its biggest blaze, God sends a wind; the flame is extinguished, and they are shrouded in dense night. They are deaf, and dumb, and blind. . . . Or when in darkness, and amidst thunder and lightning, rain-filled clouds pour from heaven, they in terror of the crash thrust their fingers into their ears. . . . But God compasseth the infidels around. . . . The flash of the lightning blindeth their eyes—while it lights up all things, they walk in its light—then darkness closes in upon them, and they stand rooted to the ground.' . . .

But even descriptions of this kind, grand as they be in their own tongue, are not sufficient to kindle and preserve the enthusiasm and the faith and the hope of a nation like the Arabs, not for one generation, but for a thousand. Not the most passionate grandeur, not the most striking similes, not the legends, not the parables, not the sweet spell of rhyme-fall and the weaving of rhythmic melodies, and all the poet's cunning craft—but the kernel of it all, the doctrine, the positive, clear, distinct doctrine. And this doctrine Mohammed brought before them in a thousand, so to say, symphonic variations, modulated through the whole scale of human feeling. From prayer to curse, from despair to exultant joy, from argument, often casuistic, largely-spun-out argument, to vision, either in swift, and sudden, and terrible transition, or in repetitions and reiterations—monotonous and dreary and insufferably tedious to the outsider—but to him alone.

The poets before him had sung of love. One of the principal forms of pre-Islamic poetry was, indeed, the Kasida, which almost invariably commenced with a sorrowful remembrance of her who had gone none knew whither, and the very traces of whose tent, but yesterday gleaming afar in the midst of the wide solitudes, had disappeared overnight. Antara, himself the hero of the most famous novel, sings of the ruins, around which ever hover lovers' thoughts, of the dwelling of Abla, who is gone, and her dwelling-place knows her not; it is now desolate and silent. Amr Al Kais, 'the standard-bearer of poets, but on the way to hell,' as Mohammed called him, of all things praises his fortune with women, chiefly Oneisa, and in brilliant, often Heinesque, verse sings of the good things of this world; until his father banishes him on account of an adventure wherein he, as usual, had been too happy. And of a sudden, in the midst of a wild revel, he hears that his father has been slain, and not a word said he. But higher and louder waxed the revel, and he drank deep, and gamed till the grey dawn; when he arose of a sudden, and swore a holy oath that neither wine nor woman should soothe his senses until he had taken bloody vengeance for his father: and when consulting the oracle, he drew an arrow with the inscription 'Defence,' he threw it into the idol's face, saying, 'Wretch, if thy father had been killed, thou wouldst have counselled Vengeance, not Defence.'

They sang of valour and generosity, of love and strife, and revenge, of their noble tribe and ancestors, of beautiful women, 'often even of those who did not exist, so that woman's noble fame should be spread abroad among kings and princes,' as the unavoidable scholiast informs us; of the valiant sword, and the swift camel, and the darling horse, fleeter than the whirlwind's rush. Or of early graves, upon which weeps the morning's cloud, and the fleeting nature of life, which comes and goes as the waves of the desert-sand, and as the tents of a caravan, as a flower that shoots up and dies away—while the white stars will rise and set everlastingly, and the mountains will rear their heads heavenwards, and never grow old. Or they shoot their bitter arrows of satire right into the enemy's own soul.

Mohammed sang none of these. No love minstrelsy his, not the joys of this world, nor sword nor camel, not jealousy or human vengeance, not the glories of tribe or ancestor, nor the unmeaning, swiftly and for ever extinguished existence of man, were his themes. He preached *Islam*.

And he preached it by rending the skies above and tearing open the ground below, by adjuring heaven and hell, the living and the dead. The Arabs have ever been proficient in the art of swearing, but such swearing had never been heard in and out of Arabia. By the foaming waters and by the grim darkness, by the flaming sun and the setting stars, by Mount Sinai and by Him who spanned the firmament, by the human soul and the small voice, by the Kaaba and by the book, by the moon and the dawn and the angels, by the ten nights of dread mystery and by the day of judgment. That day of judgment, at the approach whereof the earth shaketh, and the mountains are scattered into dust, and the seas blaze up in fire, and the children's hair grows white with anguish, and like locustswarms the souls arise out of their graves, and Allah cries to Hell, 'art thou filled full?' and Hell cries to Allah, 'More, give me more, . . . while Paradise opens its blissful gates to the righteous, and glory ineffable awaits them—both men and women.

The kernel and doctrine of Islam Goethe has found in the second Surah, which begins as follows:—

'This is the Book. There is no doubt in the same. A *Guidance* to the righteous. Who believe in the *Unseen*, who observe the *Prayer*, and who give *Alms* of that which we have vouchsafed unto them. And who believe in that which has been sent down unto thee—(the Revelation) which had been sent down to those before thee, and who believe in the *Life to come*. They walk in the guidance of their Lord, and they are the blessed. As to them who believe not—it is indifferent to them whether thou exhortest them or not exhortest them. They will not believe. Sealed hath Allah their hearts and their ears, and over their eyes is darkness, and theirs will be a great punishment.'—'And in this wise,' Goethe continues, 'we have Surah after Surah, Belief and unbelief are divided into upper and lower. Heaven and hell await the believers or deniers. Detailed injunctions of things allowed and forbidden, legendary stories of Jewish and Christian religion, amplifications of all kinds, boundless tautologies and repetitions, form the body of this sacred volume, which to us, as often as we approach it, is repellent anew, next attracts us ever anew, and fills us with admiration, and finally forces us into veneration.'

Thus Goethe. And no doubt the passage adduced is as good a summary as any other. Perhaps, if he had gone a little further in this same chapter, he might have found one still more explicit. When Mohammed at Medina told his adherents no longer to turn in prayer towards Jerusalem, but towards the Kaaba at Mecca, to which their fathers had turned, and he was blamed for this innovation, he replied—

'That is not righteousness: whether ye turn your faces towards East or West, God's is the East as well as the West. But verily righteousness is his who believes in God, in the day of judgment, in the angels, in the book and the prophets; who bestows his wealth, for God's sake, upon kindred, and orphans, and the poor, and the homeless, and all those who ask; and also upon delivering the captive; he who is stedfast in prayer, giveth alms, who standeth firmly by his covenants, when he has once entered into them; and who is patient in adversity, in hardship, and in times of trial. These are the righteous, and these are the God-fearing.'

Yet these and similar passages, characteristic as they be, do not suffice. It behoves us to look somewhat deeper. First of all, what is the literal meaning of Islam, the religon of a Muslim? We find that name Muslim already applied to those *Hanifs*, of whom we have spoken above, who had renounced, though secretly, idolatry before Mohammed, and had gone out to seek the 'religion of Abraham,' which Mohammed finally undertook to re-establish. The Semitic root of the word Muslim yields a variety of meanings, and accordingly Muslim has had many interpretations. But in all these cases—even as is now becoming so universally clear in the terms of the New Testament—it is as useless to go back to the original root for the elucidation of some special or technical, dogmatic, scientific, or other term of a certain period, as it is to ask those for an explanation who lived to use that same term long after it had assumed an utterly new, often the very opposite, meaning. *Salm*, the root of *Islam*, means, in the first instance, to be tranquil, at rest, to have done one's duty, to have paid up, to be at perfect peace, and, finally, to hand oneself over to Him with whom peace is made. The noun derived from it means peace, greeting, safety, salvation. And the Talmud contains both the term and the explanation of the term Muslin, which in its Chaldee meaning had become naturalised in Arabia. It indicates a 'Righteous man.' In a paraphrase of Proverbs xxiv. 16, where the original has *Zadik* (*Ziddik* in Koran), which is rightly translated by the Authorised Version 'Just Man,' the Talmud has this very word. 'Seven pits are laid for the "Muslim" (*Shalmana*—Syr: *Msalmono*) it says, and 'one for the wicked, but the wicked falls into his one, while the other escapes all seven.'[*] The word thus implies absolute submission to God's will—as generally assumed—neither in the first instance, nor exclusively, but means, on the contrary, one who strives after righteousness with his own strength. Closely connected with the misapprehension of this part of Mohammed's original doctrine is also the popular notion on that supposed bane of Islam, Fatalism; but we must content ourselves here with the observation that, as far as Mohammed and the Koran is concerned, Fatalism is an utter and absolute invention. Not once, but repeatedly, and as if to guard against such an assumption, Mohammed denies it as distinctly as he can, and gives injunctions which show as indisputably as can be that nothing was further from his mind than that pious state of idle and hopeless inanity and stagnation. But to return to Islam. The real sum and substance of it is contained in Mohammed's words: 'We have spoken unto thee by revelation:—*Follow the religion of Abraham*.' . . . .

What did Mohammed and his contemporaries understand by this religion of Abraham? 'Abraham,' says the Koran, pointedly and pregnantly, 'was neither a Jew nor a Christian, but he was pious and righteous, and no idolator.' Have we not here the briefest and the most rationalistic doctrine ever preached? Curious and characteristic is the proof which the Koran finds it necessary to allege (partly found, by the way, in the Midrash) for this:—There *was* no Law (or Gospel) revealed then—there were, in fact, no divisions of Semetic creed, no special and distinctive dogmas in Abraham's time yet. The Haggadah, it is true, points out that, when Scripture says 'he heard my voice,' it meant that to him were given, by anticipation, all that the Law and the Prophets contain. And in order rightly to understand the drift of Mohammed's words we must endeavour to gather the little mosaics as they lie scattered about in all directions in the Talmud and Midrash. Perchance a picture, anent Abraham's faith and works, may arise under our hands—a not unworthy ideal of Judaism, which formed it, and Mohammedanism, which adopted it; of Abraham, the righteous, the first, and the greatest Muslim. It may also further elucidate, by the way, the words of the Mishnah, 'Be ye of the Disciples of Abraham.' 'The divine light lay hidden,' says the Midrash, 'until Abraham came and discovered it.'

Again we have to turn—driven by absolute necessity—to one of those indigestible morsels, one of the many *cruces* of the exegetes of Orient and Occident. The word used in the Koran for the 'Religion of Abraham' is generally *Milla*. Sprenger, after ridiculing the indeed absurd attempts made to derive it from an Arabic root, concludes that it must be a foreign word, introduced by the teachers of the 'Milla of Abraham' into the Hejaz. He is perfectly right. Milla=Memra=Logos, are identical: being the Hebrew, Chaldee (Targum, Peshito in slightly varied spelling), and Greek terms respectively for '*Word*,'—that surrogate for the Divine Name used by the Targum, by Philo, by St. John. This Milla, or 'Word,' which Abraham proclaimed, he, 'who was not an astrologer, but a prophet—teaches, according to the Haggadah, first of all, the existence of One God, the Creator of the Universe, who rules this Universe with mercy and lovingkindness.[†] He alone also, neither angel nor planet, guides the destinies of man. Idolatry, even when combined with the belief in Him, is utterly to be abhorred; He alone is to be worshiped; in Him alone trust is to be placed in adversity. He frees the persecuted and the oppressed. Your must pray to Him and serve Him in love, and not murmur when He asks for your lives, or even for lives still dearer to you than your own. As to duties towards man, it teaches—'Lovingkindness and mercy are the tokens of the faith of Abraham.' 'He who is not merciful is not of the children of Abraham.' 'What is the distinguishing quality of Abraham's descendants? their compassion and their mercy.' (Be it observed, by the way, that in all these talmudical passages the word *Rachman* is used, which term for 'Merciful' forms an emphatic mark in the Koran.) 'Abraham not merely forgave Abimelech, but he prayed for him:' and this mercy, charity, and lovingkindness is to be extended to every being, without reference to 'garment,' birth, rank, creed, or nationality. Disinterestedness and unselfishness are self-understood duties. Though the whole land had been promised to Abraham by God, he *bought* the ground for Sarah's tomb. After the victorious campaign he took nothing, no, not even 'from a thread to a shoe-latchet' from the enemy. Modesty and humility are other qualities enjoined by him. Rule yourself, he said, before you rule others. Eschew pride, which shortens life—modesty prolongs it. It purifies from all sins, and is the best weapon for conquest. His humility was shown even by the way in which he exercised his hospitality. He waited himself on his guests, and when they tried to thank him, he said, 'Thank Him, the One, who nourishes all, who ruleth in heaven and earth, who killeth and giveth life, who causeth the plants to grow, and who createth man according to His wisdom.' He inaugurated the Morning Prayer—even as did Isaac that of the Evening, and Jacob that of the Night. He went, even in his old age, ever restless in doing good, to succour the oppressed, to teach and preach to all men. He 'wore a jewel round his neck, the light of which raised up the bowed-down and healed the sick, and which, after his death, was placed among the stars.' And see how he was chosen to be tempted with the bitterest trial, in order that mankind might see how steadfast he remained—'even as the potter proves the strength of his ware, not by that which is brittle, but by that which is strong.' And when he died, he left to his children four guardian angels—'Justice and Mercy, Love and Charity.'

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[*] There is also the story in the Talmud of the Master whose name was *Shalman* (Solomon), and they said to him, 'Thou art full of peace, and thy teaching is peace (perfect), and thou hast made peace between the disciples.'

[†] 'God,' says the Talmud, in boldest transcendental flight, '*prays*.' And what is that prayer—'Be it my will that my mercy overpower my justice.' The Koran says:—'God has laid down for Himself the Law of Mercy.'

God's Mercy, says the Midrash, was the only link that held the universe together before the 'Law' came to be revealed to man. And very beautifully does the Haggadistic version of the manner in which the universe, which, spite of all, would not rest firmly, but kept swaying to and fro in space, 'even as a great palace built of mortal man, the foundations whereof are not firmly laid,' contrast from all those well-known wild heapings-up of monsters begotten for steadying purposes.—'The earth shook and trembled, and would not find rest until God created Repentance:—then it stood.'

THE FINANCIAL PANIC AT VIENNA.

(*Economist*, Oct. 23.)

THE supposed connection of several gentlemen high in the service of the ex-King of Hanover with the late speculative panic in Vienna has already been noticed in our columns, as well as the fact of their dismissal from the ex-King's service. A version of what the connection was is given by the *Weser Zeitung*, and would be all but incredible but for the singular ignorance of business often found in noble and royal personages. It is that "the King was induced by these gentlemen, who sat in the board of directors of the Vienna Bank, to purchase one-half of the shares then offered for sale, while the board bought up as many as they could of the remainder, in order to 'rig the market' and bring the bears to grief. When account day however appeared, the latter, in spite of the formidable combination against them, punctually delivered the scrip for which they had pledged themselves. The mystery was explained, when it was discovered that the shares in possession of the ex-King had been borrowed for the occasion in a way which gravely compromised several personages in the immediate vicinity of King George." There is misconduct here, of course, as well as laxity of business management, but it is the tendency of lax method to produce misconduct. No wonder the ex-King lost his throne to the Prussians, who know so thoroughly what business is.

EXTERMINATION IN THE FAR WEST.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

THE troops of the United States, and more particularly the cavalry, appear to be having some very rough work on the western and south-western frontiers. Without fuller details than are given in the American papers of such continually-recurring encounters with the Indian tribes, it is diffiult to judge of the rights and wrongs of these petty campaigns; but, from what we read in the leading military journal of the States, the fighting seems to be chiefly on one side. Thus, on the 7th May last, a party of Indian scouts, enlisted in the service of the United States, and under the direction of Brevet-Major George W. Smith, fell upon a party of twenty-five Comanche Indians, killed fourteen of them, wounded four, and captured "the entire trappings of the camp, including ponies, saddles, blankets, bows, arrows, and shields." Three or four officers of the United States Army, besides the commander, accompanied this expedition, of which the recorded feats read very like a massacre. Another instance given is one in which detachments "from companies G. L. and M. of the 9th Cavalry," under the command of Brevet-Major Bacon, of the same corps—in all one hundred and nine persons—overtook a party of upwards of a hundred "hostile" Indians on the Rio Pecos. The troops charged the Indians twice, killed a number of them, and continued the pursuit next day for eighty miles. In this expedition one soldier was drowned. It seems to us that if these accounts mean anything, they tell a very melancholy tale of a war of extermination going on upon the frontier, which can hardly be expected to have any but a very sorry ending for both parties concerned. The most curious part of this American war upon the Indian tribes is, that it is never so much as noticed by the English press, which is always so very ready to cry out when our own troops, either in India or the colonies, exercise the smallest degree of severity towards the natives. The sacrifice of human life going on in the Far West must be immense, but we never read a word about it in our own newspapers, although it is very coolly, and in a most matter-of-fact manner, recorded by the American Press. The "settlers" in those most unsettled districts appear to be even more sanguinary than the troops. In some Californian papers we read that "the settlers are anxious to exterminate the whole band." Surely some better means of pacifying the country might be found? A settled determination to "exterminate" a people weaker than those opposed to them, does not read well in these days of civilisation.

THE SQUADRON SYSTEM.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

A CORRESPONDENT of much experience gives us his views upon the squadron system:—The objections which I have seen urged in your paper to the squadron system have generally been on points of detail, such as the inconvenience of breaking up a squadron in troop out-quarter barracks, loss of contingent, temporary supersession of junior captains, &c. All these objections may be, and probably are, true. But to my mind the two really great objections to the system are—First, it diminishes the number of units in the framework or skeleton of a regiment. The power of expansion in war is practically limited by the number of units maintained in peace. New bodies do not answer in emergencies; whilst, on the other hand, augmentations of existing establishments are comparatively easily managed. Let me explain. An army consisting of 100 battalions of 500 men each, total 50,000, is easily doubled by augmenting each battalion to 1,000. An army consisting in peace of 50 battalions of 1,000 men each cannot be doubled on an emergency, because a strength of 1,000 men is enough for a battalion, and you cannot create new battalions by a stroke of the pen. A regiment of eight troops is comparatively easily increased by augmenting the strength of each troop to double. There is in readiness the framework and the organisation, the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and the nucleus, on which to engraft the increase. A troop may become practically, and without any change, a squadron in point of strength, a squadron sufficient for all the purposes of war. On the other hand, a squadron cannot be doubled in strength. Another squadron must be formed, a new body must be created. This, I think, cannot be done in an emergency in the face of war. I apprehend that in peace our object should be to maintain the largest possible number of units, on which an increase can be engrafted without creating new bodies in time of war. What, then, it may be said, is the limit to the increase of units? I reply, the unit, even in peace time, must be strong enough, in regard to the trouble it gives to manage it, to exercise the brains and faculties of those employed to command it. Fifty men and 40 horses are probably the least which will comply with these conditions. Secondly, I object to the squadron system because it unduly delays the period at which officers will succeed to semi-independent commands, or, in other words, to the duties of responsibility. Unless responsibility is cast on an officer, whilst still tolerably young, he will probably never be fit for it. I think that after five years at the outside an officer ought to be placed in a position of responsibility. The squadron will, probably, delay it, until he has ten or twelve years' service. It is argued, in favour of the squadron system, that it is easier worked; that four units gives less trouble than eight to a commanding officer; that you have the advantage of having always in command a somewhat senior officer, at least a second captain; that the squadron will never, and certainly need never, be left in command of a subaltern. I admit all this, and I object to it all. It should not be our object in peace to diminish the difficulties of command, but rather the contrary. Our object should be to train, and fit for superior command, as much material as possible; to have as many officers as possible made fit and qualified against the emergencies and casualties of war. This great object you will gain twice as easily with eight as with four units. If the object were the easiest way of managing in peace a given number of horses and men, I should suggest, not merely that a regiment be reduced to four, but to two units. Again, far from thinking it disadvantageous that subalterns should occasionally be in command of units, I consider it most desirable. It throws responsibility on them earlier in life than they would otherwise have it. Further, I think it most desirable that there should be eight non-commissioned officers trained to the duties of troop-sergeant major, rather than only four, and so on. I do not think that the question of the number of officers is in any way involved in the question of troops or squadrons. Two officers per troop, with four cornets belonging to the regiment, but not permanently posted to troops, would answer perfectly well. Practically at present the cornets can hardly be said to belong to troops. They are, generally, kept at head-quarters to learn their drill. I am not arguing whether it be desirable or not to reduce the number of officers. I only say that, if it is to be done, it can be done as easily with one organisation as with the other.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 23.)

To be represented by Mr. Grant Duff is itself a liberal education. He is as good as a University to the Elgin burghs, which bid fair, under his instruction, to steal from Edinburgh its title of the Athens of the North. If light and culture have anywhere a local habitation it must be in that favoured district which is illuminated by the beams of the Under-Secretary of State for India. It is Mr. Grant Duff's annual habit to take a survey of the politics of the world during the twelve months which have elapsed since he last reported progress respecting them. Save that the means which he adopts of instructing his pupils are less painful, he resembles the Doctor Forster of the nursery rhyme, who made his scholars dance out of England into France, out of France into Spain, and then danced them back again. Mr. Grant Duff leads his pupils a dance much larger and more varied. His excursions are as extensive and are even cheaper than those of the celebrated Mr. (we do not mean Captain) Cook. He takes them to every part of the habitable globe. The electors of the Elgin burghs have only to catch hold of the robe of their distinguished representative, and they are borne through the air whithersoever he wishes to take them with a speed and facility unknown to other travellers.

Mr. Grant Duff's summons this year is "Eastward ho!" He is Under-Secretary of State for India. His nomination excited some little astonishment in the first instance. He had been a very close student of European politics; and the Foreign Office was deemed by popular opinion the place most suitable to his acquirements and tastes. Gossip accounted for the neglect of this obvious arrangement by the hypothesis that he knew too much. This objection, however, would speedily become valid with respect to any situation which he might occupy for a few months. Mr. Grant Duff is probably Under-Secretary of State for India because the Duke of Argyll is Principal Secretary. Scotchman sticks closer to Scotchman than brother to brother. The appointment is a very proper one. Mr. Grant Duff has reason to bless the good Duke of Argyll for providing him with a post which enables him to allay the irritant craving for administrative work and distinction which is natural to young and aspiring statesmen. As Mr. Duff remarks, Scotchmen are and have been long and closely connected with that great Empire in the management of which he was last December called to take part. They are not less likely to continue to be connected with it, under a Scotch Secretary and Under-Secretary. The attractive list of annual appointments to be obtained by competition which Mr. Duff recited to his constituents, is calculated to inflame the ambition of a people enterprising, educated, not rich, and not as a rule prone to stay at home: fifty appointments open every year in the Civil Service, fifty in the Telegraph Service, forty in the Medical Service, twelve in the Forest Service, to say nothing of the Engineering Service, the Staff Service, the Police, legal appointments, educational appointments, and chaplaincies. If Mr. Grant Duff's exhortations be attended to, Scotland, like another Venice, will soon "hold the gorgeous East in fee." In the Elgin burghs Oriental studies have already made considerable progress; so at least we infer from the easy and natural way in which Mr. Grant Duff bids his constituents, under the Reform Act of 1867, "consult the reports in which Professor Mohl formerly, or M. Renan now, sums up for the Asiatic Society of Paris the labours of the year in the wide field of Asiatic literature;" and "turn to the remarkable address which M. Garcin de Tassy annually delivers when he recommences his lectures on Hindostani at the College de France." Scarcely less striking is the manner in which he takes for granted in this remarkable constituency an acquaintance with the mystery-shrouded region between Sudyah and Pathang—to say nothing of so elementary a matter as the distinction between the Aryan and the non-Aryan races. If there be any elector in any of the burghs of the Elgin district who is ignorant of these things, his admiration of the wonderful attainments of his representative will be the more profound.

Mr. Grant Duff, in his address, does not reach India at a bound. That, as he says, would be too abrupt a change of scene. He makes a run over Europe, passing at rapid steps through France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. To apply the eloquent language in which the Iroquois orators have welcomed Prince Arthur in Canada, he is a sort of inverted "Flying Sun," flying from west to east. The four gigantic strides by which he makes his way through Europe, planting one foot on each of the four Great Powers of the Continent, bring him to the confines of our Indian Empire, on which he looks round as if he were monarch of all he surveyed. Mr. Grant Duff justifies the prominence which he gives to India in his speech, on the ground that it is his habit, in his autumnal addresses, to enlarge chiefly on those subjects which are uppermost in his mind for the time. It is to the credit of the member for the Elgin burghs, that Indian affairs are not merely uppermost in his mind, but undermost also. He is absorbed in the questions to which his attention is officially called—*totus in illis*. He deserves praise for the zeal with which he is endeavouring to qualify himself for the responsible duties of Indian administration. Possibly a few years of official life will rub off that somewhat priggish and pedantic tone which has the effect of attaching to a clever and conscientious man, with an unusual faculty of rapid acquisition and orderly arrangement, a certain suspicion of the ridiculous. The affectation of assuming that the subjects in which he has just gained interest and information, the architecture and flora of India, its ethnology and geography, and the researches of Professor Mohl, M. Renan, and M. Garcin de Tassy, are a part of the familiar knowledge, common to himself and his constituents, to which an easy casual allusion is appropriate, may readily be excused. When Mr. Grant Duff knows a little more about these things, he will probably speak a little less. The knowledge which now appears crudely on the surface of his speeches, will then inform and shape them without ostentatiously vaunting itself. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to find that a man of Mr. Grant Duff's ability is endeavouring to go to the root of Indian matters, to familiarise himself not only with the traditions of his department, and with the often factitious questions of the moment, but with the character of the different races which he takes part in governing, as it is declared in their languages, their literature, their religion, and their art, and with the physical features and products of the country. His ideal of the work of England in India is a high and pure one. He has evidently set himself to acquire a full knowledge of what is and has been, as the condition of a distinct conception of what can be and ought to be. The composition of elaborate addresses such as that which Mr. Grant Duff has just delivered at Elgin, is a useful exercise in the orderly arrangement of newly-acquired knowledge, and the further shaping of inchoate ideas. The electors of the burghs of that district ought to be gratified at being able to contribute in this way to the political education of a representative who, year after year, does much for their advancement in useful knowledge.

AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 23.)

MR. MILL asserts in his book on the *Subjection of Women* that in India women have, on the whole, proved themselves greater administrators than men, and it is undoubtedly true that in our time the most distinguished and most successful native rulers have belonged to the sex which Mr. Mill describes as subjugated. The mother of Dhuleep Singh, Chunda Kour, originally a slave and a dancing-girl, governed the Punjab, directed armies, and shook the British Empire, and when a fugitive in Katmandoo was described by Lord Dalhousie as "the most dangerous political personage east of Suez." The Begum of Oude offered the King counsels which would have saved his throne, and that failing, levied armies to recover it, and after a gallant struggle taxed all Lord Clyde's energies in pursuit; while the Ranee of Jhansi, a Messalina Joan of Arc, not five-and-twenty years of age, expelled us, defeated us, and died charging at the head of her cavalry on British Hussars. None among these, however, had so strong a character as the Mussulman lady who died last October, and who for twenty-one years governed Bhopal with the wit and the success of a great statesman, or displayed her capacity for sensible, straightforward rule. Her state was not very large, not very much bigger than the Eastern Counties, and her revenue did not at best exceed that of the Duke of Devonshire; but still she was one of the true governing class of earth, and the facts of her career may interest our readers as well as any parochial matter. They have been recalled to our recollection by a short biography just received, in which a Kulin Brahmin of Bengal contrives in his admiration of her to insinuate some strongly depreciatory but not very unjust remarks upon our rule. He writes Johnsonese instead of English, like most of the students in our colleges, but to anybody who will forget that, and read a little between the lines, he will appear a shrewd, hard-hitting critic, with no slight political ability. This, for instance, is a nearly perfect answer to Mr. Mill, much better, because simpler, than our own, which was that in certain states of civilization the weaknesses of the female character—such, for example, as its tendency to microscopical finance—were qualifications for administration. Sumbhoo Chunda Mookerjea says a Mussulman or Hindoo Lady Regnant "is *per se* ability personified, for public opinion in Asia, as indeed everywhere, permits none but women of extraordinary ability to rule *in propria persona*. Were it not so, the number of able female sovereigns in India, and indeed all over the world, might give the impression that ability was an endowment peculiar to the repressed sex,—repressed possibly out of jealousy and alarm?—for there are able he-sovereigns and incapable he-sovereigns, but there are only able she-sovereigns." He seems, too, thoroughly aware of the specialty of his heroine, her consciousness of masculine ability, for he quotes two or three times her pet saying that she had determined all her life not to be "mere Dhaee," or wet-nurse, to sovereigns.

Though not of "royal" blood in the European sense—no Mussulman in India not a descendant of Timour can be that—Secundra Begum (literally, the Lady Alexandra) was, nevertheless, born in 1816 to a throne. Her father was one of the Pathan or Afghan soldiers of fortune, who under Aurungzebe carved out principalities, and on Aurungzebe's death declared himself independent in Bhopal. On his death his wife was declared Regent by the army, and his daughter Secundra heir; but the British Government, which even then claimed some sort of paramount authority, decreed that the actual sovereignty should pass to the girl's cousin and betrothed husband. The Regent, a woman of a powerful but vulgar mind, contrived by a series of intrigues not worth relating here to retain power, and to delay the marriage for some years, till Secundra, wearied out with waiting, took her nuptials into her own hands, and in spite of her mother married her cousin Jehangeer—upon conditions. These conditions, which were reduced to writing, violated every law of Mohammedanism and every prejudice of the country, and strongly mark the character of a girl who even then must have been conscious of exceptional ability. Her husband, Jehangeer, swore to be always her first subject, to leave her the direct and visible control of all affairs, to take no second wife, and to liberate her absolutely from the restrictions of the purdah or curtain, that is, to allow her to see and be seen, to visit and be visited like a man, a privilege Secundra, through the remainder of her life, never resigned; reviewing her own troops, giving audience in open durbar, and even attending the grand assemblage of feudatories at Agra, where she was publicly presented with the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and was faintly quizzed for wearing some costume in which tight drawers were unusually conspicuous. Jehangeer, however, though he yielded, did not like the conditions, raised an army, and rebelled; but his wife fought for her own, and would have succeeded, but that the Governor-General signified his will that a woman should not reign. Secundra instantly submitted without a blow. A born politician, she had, like Runjeet Singh, perceived, as she subsequently proved in most signal style, that in India resistance to the British power was the one fatal error, and though wild with repressed ambition, she waited quietly till in 1845 her husband, an average Mohammedan of no special character, died. Then she put forward her claim to the throne. But again the British Government disappointed her. The Governor-General was ready to hunt for a man in the wilderness rather than let a woman reign, and decreed that her daughter, a child, the present ruler of Bhopal should be married to an old Mohammedan of no particular claims, who, on her attaining full age, should be ruler of Bhopal. That is, a child whose only claim was through her mother should exclude that mother, not for herself, but for an old officer who might one day marry her. Again, however, Secundra yielded. Her influence was, however, too great for her son-in-law, a weak and unambitious man; he resigned, and the political Agent reported that the alternatives were Secundra Begum or annexation, Lord Hardinge gave way, though he took all grace from his concession by declaring Secundra her daughter's trustee, and in 1847, the Princess, as Regent, mounted the throne of a state in the last condition of disorder. The nobles, whose title was as good as their lord's, were waging intestine war, the treasury was bankrupt, the revenues were sold in advance, the currency was debased, and the army unpaid; but Secundra understood governing. In less than five years the revenue had been set free, mainly by substituting her own officers for farmers-general; the army had been reformed, being regularly paid and punished; a rupee had been introduced of full weight, the nobles had been subdued and attracted to the Court, and a vast banking business had been established to supply a civil list. How Secundra learned this part of her trade we have never discovered, but it is certain that she made her establishment a pivot for the great internal exchange business which is always going on in India, and which is greater than its foreign trade; that her bills rose to the first rank, and that out of her bank she accumulated means for great works, for a subsequent pilgrimage to Mecca, and for the final struggle of her life, which came in 1857. Up to this time she had been only Regent, bound to acknowledge her own daughter as sovereign, but in 1857 the Mutiny broke out. Bitterly exasperated as she was known to be at her position, it was fully expected in Calcutta that she would declare herself independent, and her followers exhorted her to take this course. Many of her nobles took it in defiance of her; her Contingent, an efficient little force, was eager to march to Delhi, and there was more than a chance, as Scindiah stood firm, of carving a kingdom out of his dominions. She had none of the Hindoo dread of the House of Timour which checked the Mahratta sovereigns, none of the knowledge of England which kept Salar Jung and the Deccan on our side, none of the gratitude for past favours which stirred some minor nobles, and none of the hostility to sepoys which influenced the Sikhs. The political instinct of the woman, however, supplied the place of experience. In the very darkest hour of our fortunes, when it seemed to almost every native that the British star had set, she declared for the white Government, coerced, or in some instances bought, her nobles, held her Contingent, which was regularly paid, to its colours, received the officers flying from Indore as if she had never heard of a mutiny, prepared supplies for Sir Hugh Rose, and finally marched with all her small disposable force to his support. When, in 1859, the British Government was again master of the continent, the brave little woman who had risked her throne for us was not forgotten. She was declared at once Begum of Bhopal in her own right, and rewarded with a grant of heavy estates, admitted, though a woman, to the highest honours in the new Order, and encouraged to visit England, where she would have been received as a royal heroine. She set out in 1863, but the journey to Mecca daunted her, and she returned, to reign till 1869 in quiet possession of absolute power, building roads, founding schools—she had a passion for educating women—lighting her capital, the only lighted city under native rule, and consolidating the throne on which her daughter, Begum Shah Jehan, now sits. She educated this daughter with singular care, taught her business, and for the last few years associated her in the actual administration of the State. There was a bad as well as a good reason for this. After fifty years of life and thirty-five of intrigue, struggle, and sovereignty, she had grown lethargic, and suffered the reins to slacken in a way which her native apologist explains by a suggestion which strikes us as singularly shrewd. She had always, he says, required an object, and with her complete success began to feel the lassitude of satiety. There were no more kingdoms to secure, and she smoked. A sharp remonstrance from the British Agent woke her again, however, to activity; in 1866, as we have said, she traversed Northern India to take part in the Durbar, and when, in October, 1868, she died, it was found that the finances of her State were as orderly as those of a private firm, and that the revenue was steadily increasing. The remissness of a single year had only served to show how completely her success was due to personal qualities. She had to govern as directly as the Emperor of the French, to organize her own police, to be her own Chief Judge, to give personal orders for all her projects of improvement, while it is admitted on all hands that her financial success in the administration both of her State and of her bank was due to herself alone. No one, we believe, either European or native, ever came in contact with her without a conviction that, had her sphere been but a little larger, she might have founded a dynasty or built up an empire. Her history is quoted by her native biographer as a proof that "that utter disqualifier in Asia" her sex can be overcome by rare personal qualities, but the sentence implies an assertion which is far too sweeping. The natives of India appreciate ability at least as much as their European masters, their strict rules of female etiquette give way whenever any general good is to be obtained, and there is scarcely a State in which women are not recognized as possessing avowed and most important political status, a status, it must be added, which is usually independent of the influence of their charms. It is no as *intrigantes* in the French sense that they acquire power, but through their extraordinary aptitude for political device and for the accumulation of treasure. They are distinctly better financiers than the men, a fact possibly due to their independence in the management of property; and though not always the purest of mankind, they are far less liable to the early intellectual decay which in Asia so constantly overtakes the great.

FOOLISH JOKING.—An unpleasant pratical joke is becoming common in Lyons; it consists of destroying persons' clothing with sulphuric acid. A lady while in the church of St. Nizier, a few days back, had her shawl, silk dress, and underclothing completely burnt through, another female was served in the same manner in the streets. —*Galignani.*

FREE TRADE.

(*Economist*, Oct. 23.)

WITH reference to the murmurs of the revivers of British industry, it is interesting to note the declaration of Sir Lawrence Palk, an old Protectionist, as to the thoroughness of his conversion to Free-trade. In a speech at Devon two years ago, he said—"He had lived to see and learn that the agriculturists of England were capable of beating the whole world at their trade, and now fear no competition. Agricultural prices ever since the repeal of the Corn Laws had risen, and would continue to rise; and he ventured to say that no portion of the community had been so much benefited by the repeal as had the agricultural interest." And Sir L. Palk went on to express his very natural astonishment at any echo of a cry for protection from the manufacturing districts. In such a cry, there is in truth a confession of inferiority to the agriculturists who are willing to hold their own against the world. We need not repeat our disbelief in any revival of Protectionist feeling worth noting except for the curiosity of the thing; but those who are disposed to raise it should reflect what strong majorities these will always be in a country like England to tell them that if a manufacture can't hold its own against foreign competition it ought to go down. The facts upon which the "revivers" rely are only infallible proofs of the loss the country would sustain by giving the protection asked for.

IMPERIAL DIFFERENCES IN FRANCE.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 23.)

ENGLISHMEN who pay ordinary attention to the affairs of France will agree that the present is a singularly unfortunate time for airing the differences which unfortunately divide the members of the Imperial Family of that country. With the 26th of October still to come, with myriads of Parisian proletaires in a ferment of revolutionary passion, trusting no one, obeying no one, and hardly caring against whom they turn, provided that there may be barricades and fighting, it might be thought that every sane friend of the Bonapartist dynasty would be glad to put the best face upon things, preserve at any rate the outward appearance of union, and leave private resentments to be indulged in days of comparative safety. M. Paul de Cassagnac, the petted journalist and spadassin of the Empire, is not, however, of that opinion, and as he never takes any opinion or preference but his own for the rule of his conduct, he has spoken out in a manner about the Emperor calculated to compromise himself, and which has led his Majesty to repudiate him accordingly. During the last few days M. Paul de Cassagnac has constituted himself the high priest and augur of Bonapartism, apparently for the express purpose of excommunicating Prince Napoleon, and prophesying against him. The Prince's character is first drawn in lines well calculated to make him odious in the eyes of Frenchmen. "The Emperor!" exclaims this impassioned advocate; "the Imperial Eagle would disdain to settle on this wrist." To be worthy of the name of Napoleon, the Prince should have mounted to the assault of the Malakoff; he should have fought at Magenta and Solferino; and more recently, when the Revolution broke loose, should have covered the Emperor with his body. But ever since the establishment of the Imperial Monarchy, the attitude of this Prince has been ambiguous and hostile, and he has been constantly seeking a popularity of his own, to the detriment of the Imperial family. He has separated himself from the elder branch of the family, for the purpose of gaining credit for the younger, and therefore, for these faults, this devoted Imperialist pronounces Prince Napoleon—Jerome Egalité, he elsewhere styles him—"out of the pale of the Empire." Imagining a contingency in which the Prince might claim to be recognised as Napoleon IV., M. Paul de Cassagnac says:—"Let him come forward and consult the nation. The Army will reverse its arms, as a refusal to accept him; the Clergy will close their churches, as a sign of mourning; and we, the true Bonapartists, will resolutely bar the way." This is dividing the bear's skin with a will, and however impaired the power of the Emperor may be, it was not in human nature to sit still while this young writer, intoxicated by the patronage which he has received from powerful personages, and which is his sole title to distinction, thus disposed of the Imperial heritage by a stroke of the pen. St. Louis himself would hardly have supported the indignity.

As Englishmen, we have nothing to do with these animosities except as they may affect the peace and welfare of a great nation, whose contentment and happiness are to be desired by the whole world; but it seems as if a very ready answer might be given to Prince Napoleon's assailant. It certainly looks like presumption for a dependent of the Imperial Court to be telling the Emperor's Cousin at this time of day where he ought to have been ten or fourteen years ago. In the Italian compaign the Prince was where the Emperor placed him, performing the service which the Emperor had assigned to him; and it may be presumed that he was equally at the Emperor's disposal in the Crimea. As to the domestic and foreign policy of the Emperor, which the Prince is accused of not supporting, he has at all times been ready—only too ready for his enemies—to declare his opinions in the Senate, and by them to stand or fall. The gist of the charge against him is that he opposed the occupation of Rome and the expedition to Mexico, and that he has always maintained that the Empire should be based upon Parliamentary institutions. This may be equal in the eyes of the fanatical partisans of the fallen system to deserting and betraying the cause of the Empire, but there is no reason to suppose that the Emperor has ever doubted those professions of devotedness to his own person and to his son which the Prince has frequently made, and which on a recent solemn occasion he publicly repeated.

It would be very wrong to make any one but M. Paul de Cassagnac responsible for this foolish and untimely outburst. The Empress, whose cause that writer may possibly have imagined himself to be promoting, is separated from France by the whole breadth of Europe; but the Pays has so long been associated in the popular mind with the inspirations of the officious friends of that august lady, that it would be strange if the adherents of Prince Napoleon did not connect her cause in their own minds with these attacks. Prince Napoleon himself also is out of France, as he so often is, and has taken means to let it be known that he notes and resents the injurious language of the Imperialist scribe. To ordinary observers it appears that if the cause of the Bonapartists can support these internal dissensions, it cannot at any rate afford their exposure. The Emperor has had enough to do for years past to keep the mutual hostility of illustrious members of his family within the bounds of decorum, and he must sometimes contemplate with anxiety the possible consequences of these profound and inveterate animosities when his restraining influence and authority shall have disappeared. The Bonapartist tradition has suffered severely during the last two or three years at the hands of historians and critics; it will not bear the weight and strain of contending parties, and its inheritors owe no thanks to a writer who, in the name of some of their number, is completing the iconoclastic work which M.M. Lanfrey and Charras have begun. But why the present moment should have been chosen for a demonstration by the special friends of the Empress against Prince Napoleon remains a mystery, for the solution of which we must be content to wait. The Emperor's active intervention sufficiently shows his judgment as to the magnitude of M. de Cassagnac's mistake.

AUGUSTAN AGES.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 23.)

UNDER what kind of political circumstances does genius most flourish? This is a very old question, and it is a question which will never allow of any one trenchant answer. There are so many different kinds and degrees of genius, there are so many different ways of thinking as to what genius is, that no one general rule can be laid down about it. A great poet and a great discoverer in physical science are alike men of genius, but their genius is so unlike in kind that we cannot safely infer that the state of things which is the most likely to produce the one is also the most likely to produce the other. Again, there are many different kinds of poetry, each alike allowing of the display of genius, but of which one seems most likely to flourish in one state of society and another in another. And then how do we estimate genius? By positive or by relative results? Take, for instance, the case of inventions. Which really shows the greater genius—the man who brings a thing to the highest possible point of perfection, or the man who, long before, had been strictly the inventor of the first rude form of the thing? The first rude kind of boat, for example, seems ludicrously clumsy beside the latest improvements in navigation. Yet one may be tempted to say that no author of any later improvement in navigation showed so much of daring and original genius as the man who first set any kind of boat afloat on the water. The one was strictly an inventor; the other simply worked on the inventions of another. But again, two answers might be made to this kind of argument. It might be said with some plausibility that the chances are that the inherent genius of the two men was kindred and equal, and that each, in the circumstances of the other, would have done what the other did. Or again it may be said that most likely there never was any invention in the strictest sense of all; that the earliest stages of any art are just as much matters of gradual development as the latest, and that in the earliest stages there is much more room for accident than in the latest. Still, with all this, it is hard not to allow a good deal of inventive genius to the first beginners of the very simplest things. If Argo was the first ship, great honour is due to Tiphys and his brother Argonauts. And at any rate the first man who ever got on the back of a horse must have been a bold man and a decided genius in his own line. Endless questions of this kind may be raised, and endless answers may be found for them, all tending to show that no general rule can be given on the subject. Certain forms of genius, certain forms at any rate of something lower than genius—of intellectual activity—are undoubtedly most likely to appear under certain forms of political or social life. But genius, and mere intellectual activity also, take such endless forms that it is hopeless to lay down any general rule as to this or that form of government or state of society being most favourable to one or the other in the abstract.

We have been led into this train of thought, as into so many other trains of thought, by an article in the *Times*. The writer, whose article appeared in the course of last week, is evidently far from being so rash and ignorant as many of his brethren. He is trying to account for the real or alleged decay of intellectual life in France under the present Government of that country. And, whether we accept all his facts and conclusions or not, what he says on that head, as well as on the present state of things in England, Spain, and Italy, is worth thinking over and weighing. He has evidently looked with care and intelligence at the present condition of all those countries with regard to their current literature. It is only when he tries to deal with past times, and to draw general principles from what he fancies to be the facts of history, that he gets beyond his depth. We will give the passage at length:—

"Genius works in cycles; it has its rich and poor crops, its prize and blank seasons, its so-called Golden

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Ages, Augustan or Medicean, influenced, indeed, by political causes, as crops by atmospheric accidents, but obeying also other more general, less obvious or superficial rules, acting, not only independently of all political influence, but sometimes even in antagonism to it. The stage in the life of a nation in which mental energy is apt to be at its greatest height is that in which, after a spell of great political convulsions, a period of comparative ease and repose succeeds. Thus the golden age of Roman literature dates from the closing of the Temple of Janus by the First Emperor; that of modern Italy from the termination of mediæval feuds ushering in domestic tyranny and foreign domination; that of England from the subsiding of religious dissensions under the sceptre of Elizabeth. Golden ages of this description are always of short duration, and are followed by eras of silver, of iron, of bronze, and even of lead. A cluster of a score or so of stars of the first magnitude blaze out in the firmament, but these give way before minor galaxies, and presently to mere nebulæ and utter obscurity."

The context seems to show that by "genius" in this passage we are to understand, if not exclusively literary genius, yet genius taking the direction of some form of literature, science, or art. For it must be evident to every one that some shapes of "mental energy" never have so much scope as in the actual "spell of great political convulsions." The genius of the real statesman or the real general is as much a display of "mental energy" as the genius of the poet or the painter. And it is clearly while the great political convulsions are going on that the real statesman and the real general find their noblest opportunities. And some of the works of times of this kind cannot be distinguished by any hard line from strict works of literature. What does the writer say to oratory? Whether the speeches of any given public speaker become or do not become part of the literature of his country depends largely upon accident or upon the custom of his age and country. The speeches of Demosthenes form part of the literature of Greece; the speeches of Pericles do not. There is no reason to be given for this difference except that in the days of Pericles it had not become the custom for orators to write down and preserve their speeches, while in the days of Demosthenes it had. It may be answered that one or two speeches of Pericles are preseved by Thucydides, and doubtless, as regards the general sentiments of Pericles, they are preserved. But no one supposes that the report of Thucydides gives us any idea of the style of Pericles; what he gives us is the sentiments of Pericles translated into his own style. As a literary composition, then, the funeral oration of Pericles is as much lost to us as the countless other speeches of Pericles which Thucydides did not report at all. But though the speeches of Demosthenes form, while the speeches of Pericles do not form, a part of the literature of Greece, there is no real difference between the two. There is simply the accident that the one set of speeches were written down and that the others were not. The two sets of compositions were essentially of the same kind. Pericles and Demosthenes alike composed real speeches for real delivery, and, as far as we know, they composed nothing else. They did not sit down, like Isocrates, and write essays or pamphlets which were meant not to be spoken but to be read. As far then as oratory is a form of "mental energy," we always run the risk of giving one age an unfair preference over another, simply because the speeches of one age were written down while the speeches of another age were not.

But we will go on to the general rules laid down by the writer in the *Times*. Is his general doctrine true? Do his instances bear it out? The first sentence of our extract sounds to us a little hazy; but the second is clear enough. Mental energy, that is, the particular kind of mental energy, which the writer has in his eye, is to be mainly looked for in times when, "after a spell of great political convulsions, a period of comparative ease and repose succeeds." The instances of "Golden Ages" which the writer gives—Augustan, Medicean, Elizabethan—allow us to guess what he means by great political convulsions. He does not mean a reign of terror like certain stages of the French Revolution; he means times of great political change, times of warfare, times of religious reform, times when men's minds are naturally awakened and put on the stretch. Now a mere reign of terror certainly does not lead to great displays of mental energy. "The Republic had no need of chemists;" neither had it much need of poets or historians. But surely times of great political excitement, where the excitement does not quite reach that height, are directly favourable to mental energy. The crop may be sometimes gathered in a later and quieter time, but it is the days of political excitement that stirred up the mental energy and sowed the seed which the quieter days reap. The writer in the *Times* gives us the usual conventional talk about the "Augustan age" of Rome. "The golden age of Roman literature dates from the closing of the Temple"—he of course means the Gate—"of Janus by the First Emperor." Now is this proposition true in any sense? We might of course murmur something about the received Roman literature not being Roman at all, about the Camœnæ weeping over the grave of Nævius. But take the Roman literature as we have it. Whatever may be meant by a Golden Age of literature, do the so-called Augustan writers really surpass the ante-Augustan writers? Without going further back, we may fairly ask whether Virgil, Horace, Livy, and the rest, great geniuses as they undoubtedly were, were greater geniuses than the men of the Commonwealth, Lucretius, Catullus, Cicero, Sallust, Cæsar himself? For mere genius, as distinguished from artificial finish, the earlier poets are at least the equals of the later, and the later period can boast of one great prose writer only. And in talking about the Augustan Age we are apt to forget that the men who did it honour were men who were born, and many of whom had begun to write, before the Augustan Age began. To go no further, the writer in the *Times* has quite forgotten how large a portion of the writings of Horace was written before the gate of Janus was shut, while the Civil War was still raging. The Augustan Age itself, the men born in that age, produced very little indeed. The only way in which the Empire really encouraged genius and mental energy of any kind was by drawing forth indignant protests against itself, in the form of the writings of Lucan, Juvenal, and Tacitus. That is to say, the first crop of Roman literature was due to men who were formed in days before the Empire, the second crop was due to men whom the Empire schooled into opposition to itself. For the mental energy which is called forth by Imperialism pure and simple, the writer in the *Times* must go to Statius and Martial.

As to the Medicean age in Italy, that may mean either the last half of the fifteenth century or the first half of the sixteenth, or both together. It is by no means clear what exact time the writer in the *Times* means. The "Golden Age of modern Italy," he tells us, "dates from the termination of mediæval feuds ushering in domestic tyranny and foreign domination." It is by no means clear whether it was the mediæval feuds themselves, or the termination of the mediæval feuds, which ushered in domestic tyranny and foreign domination. The Medicean period is generally held at least to take in the days of Lorenzo, and in the days of Lorenzo, whatever we say about domestic tyranny, foreign domination can hardly be said to have been yet ushered in. And whichever period we take for the Golden Age, whether the days of Lorenzo or the days of his son, can we call the Medicean period a time of real mental energy? A time of great mental activity it undoubtedly was, an age of revived art, of revived scholarship, of much curious study in many ways. But for real mental energy we must surely go to an earlier time. Surely the one name of Dante, the true child and type of free Italy, outweighs all the elegant scholars and makers of pretty Latin verses who swarmed around Lorenzo and Leo.

To turn to our own land, the description which the writer gives of the time of Elizabeth sounds rather odd. "Under her sceptre" we are told that religious dissensions subsided. Surely we cannot say that religious dissensions subsided under Elizabeth, but rather that they took new shapes and were more definitely formalized. Under Henry, Edward, and Mary, there had been no small stock of religious dissensions, but they were all dissensions within the same body. Some thought that change had gone too far, others that it had not gone far enough, but there was no setting up of altar against altar. In Elizabeth's time we get the beginning of religious dissensions of the modern type; we find the first separatists from the established religion, the first Papists and the first Dissenters strictly so called. And surely the reign of Elizabeth, though not exactly a time of political convulsion, within the kingdom, was a time of intense political excitement, anything but a time of ease and repose. And again, the display of mental energy during the Elizabethan age was of quite another sort from that of either the Augustan or the Medicean age. It was essentially a display, not of mere scholarship and imitation, but of the boldest original genius.

It is somewhat strange that the writer makes no reference whatever to the literature of old Greece. Certainly there is no literature whose history more thoroughly upsets his theory. To whatever date we assign the Homeric poems, we can hardly fancy that they are the work of an age of special ease and repose, and it is certain that the recorded literature of Greece from Archilochus to Demosthenes, was the work of very stirring times indeed. Its greatest displays of mental energy took place in the midst of the political convulsions of the Persian, the Peloponnesian, and the Macedonian wars. For the Augustan or Medicean age of Greek literature we must look to the days of the Ptolemies, when such Greek intellect as was left took shelter in the ease and repose of the Court of Alexandria. There we find plenty of learning, plenty of science, plenty of imitative poetry; but the nearest approach to original genius is to be found in the pastorals of Theocritus. And they can hardly be set against Homer, Pindar, and the dramatic poets. The one really great Greek writer of this age is surely Polybius; and he passed the best of his days as the citizen and statesman of a free commonwealth.

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THE AMERICAN PAPERS say that Mr. Morse, the famous electrician, is experimenting, on behalf of the Erie Railway Company, on the illumination of their whole line at night, and their tunnels all the twenty-four hours round, by electric light; moreover, that the engines are to carry electric lamps instead of the oil bull's-eyes now in use. The electricity for this last purpose is, they say, to be generated by the friction of the locomotive wheels during their natural revolution; and this is the queer side of the story, for it seems inevitable that when the engine stops the electricity will cease to be collected, and then out will go the lights. Some one else has suggested electric lights on ship-board, the fluid in this case to be obtained by converting the splashing of the waves into electricity; but what is to be done when the sea is calm?—*Once a Week*.

A VERY clever Englishwoman is just now, or at least was a few days ago, in Paris. She was last heard of at Macon, where she did a small but remunerative business—short profits and quick returns; and, as she may again visit Paris, it may be as well to describe her and her system of "taxation." She looks essentially respectable, of course, and provides herself with the name of some well-known courier; then she proceeds to different house agents and hotels, and, behind her credentials, in the shape of a letter from her courier-husband, telling her to take rooms for Lord X—— or Lady Y——, "as good as last year, and better if possible," proceeds to make a bargain, asking the house agent or landlord to telegraph, which he does, and duly gets a reply through the same medium. About this stage of the transaction Mrs. Courier requires a little money. She has an order on Rothschild, but her husband has forgotten to indorse it. She generally succeeds in getting something on account, and has, to my knowledge, retained three suites of apartments, obtained three advances, and gone on her way rejoicing. Sergent-de-ville Nemesis will catch her before long, you will see, but up to the present time she is a winner. It must be a curious game, requiring at least four players; for she has letters by return of post, and telegrams directly from any place to which she refers.—*Paris Letter*.

MUSIC.

EXETER HALL.

A FORTNIGHT since we noticed the first of a series of four concerts, in which the appearance of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves were prominent features. On that occasion the *Messiah* was given, and so great was the attraction and so large the attendance, that a repetition of the performance is announced for November 20, with the same features. On Wednesday night the second concert of the series took place; when, as before, Mdlle. Nilsson's appearance drew a crowded assembly, every seat in the hall having been occupied. On this occasion, however, Mr. Sims Reeves was unavoidably absent, a medical certificate from Leeds vouching for his inability to sing, in consequence of illness. The performances at the second concert consisted of portions of the two first parts of Haydn's *Creation*, and a miscellaneous selection of secular music; the whole programme being somewhat similar to that of the first of the two concerts given by Mdlle. Nilsson, at St. James's Hall, last June. On that occasion we spoke in detail of the exquisite refinement and purity of style with which this accomplished artist gave Haydn's graceful music (sublime it can scarcely be called). Again, on Wednesday, the same high qualities were recognisable—the bright resonant quality of voice, facile and fluent execution; and that general finish of style which belongs only to the highest order of cultivation. In the soprano solo interspersed in the chorus, "The marvellous work," Mdlle. Nilsson's voice stood out clear and prominent beyond the surrounding effects of chorus and orchestra—proving, as is so often evidenced both by voices and by violins, that a pure and mellifluous quality of tone will travel further, and fill a larger space, than some apparently stronger sounds. As at the June concert, the airs "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens" produced a marked impression by the mingled delicacy and power with which they were given. The place of Mr. Sims Reeves was ably supplied by Mr. Montem Smith, who sang the principal tenor airs with much effect; especially "In native worth," which was particularly applauded. The bass solos were assigned to Signor Foli, whose fine voice was heard to advantage in the airs "Rolling in foaming billows," and "Now Heaven in fullest glory shone." The danger of giving an irregular selection from a work without a thorough understanding between the conductor and the performers was manifested in the case of the last-named air—the performance of which was preceded by some little temporary confusion, and one or two recommencements. The second part of the concert commenced with the overture to *Guillaume Tell*, and concluded with that to *Oberon*—both brilliantly played by the capital orchestra conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie. Prominent in the vocal selection of this portion of the concert was Mdlle. Nilsson's brilliant singing of the elaborate and ambitious scena "Xenia," by Herr Meyer Lutz (one of Mdlle. Nilsson's performances at her concert in June), and her exquisitely graceful delivery of the romance "Connais tu le pays," from the *Mignon* of Ambroise Thomas. In the animated "Spinning" quartet from *Marta*—associated with Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Bettini and Foli—Mdlle. Nilsson's vivacity of style and bright upper notes were heard to general admiration; and the piece, as usual on the stage, had to be repeated. Madame Trebelli-Bettini gave "Non piu mesta" (with its preceding recitative) with her usual brilliant execution, and was encored in the air—having been very nearly so in Beethoven's "Adelaide," which she sang instead of Mr. Reeves. Signor Bettini was especially successful in "Il mio tesoro" (including the high chest B flat, *à la* Rubini) and in the romance, "Deserto in terra," from Donizetti's *Don Sebastian*—the latter a substitution for a song set down for Mr. Reeves. Signor Foli gave with great energy a demonstrative nautical song by Reyloff; and these vocal pieces were contrasted by some forcible pianoforte playing by Mr. J. M. Wehli, who performed a fantasia of his own on airs from *Faust*, in which he exhibited great command over the key-board. Mr. J. G. Callcott acted efficiently as pianoforte accompanyist in Beethoven's "Adelaide," and in one or two other instances. The choruses selected from the *Creation* were sung (especially "The marvellous work," and "The Heavens are telling") with much refinement by the members of Mr. Leslie's choir; who also gave a part song by Pinsuti ("In this hour of softened splendour,") so admirably as nearly to lead to its repetition.—*Daily News*, Oct. 22.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE RED INDIANS.

AFTER a few days of hard work, during which he visited the oil wells of Petrolia, the Prince and party left London for Niagara Falls. The proximity of Buffalo afforded an opportunity of spending a few hours on United States' territory; so the Suspension Bridge was crossed and the Prince and party had the satisfaction of driving through the streets of that flourishing American city. During one of the Prince's visits to the Falls a heavy thunderstorm burst upon the party, and considerable alarm was felt as to his safety, several flashes of lightning having been seen to strike about the place where he was known to have taken refuge. In a short time, however, all returned. It was said that the lightning passed very close to the Prince. From Niagara the party went to Long Point to enjoy duck shooting on a preserve of about 18,000 acres, running into Lake Erie. The weather there was good and the sport excellent. On the first day 208 birds were bagged, the tally showing—Prince Arthur, 18; Sir John Young, 22; Colonel Elphinstone, 13; Lieutenant Pickard, 39. On the second day the score was—Prince Arthur, 17; Sir John Young, 27; Colonel Elphinstone, 18; Lieutenant Pickard, 22; Colonel M'Neill, 12. The Prince was highly spoken of for his shooting on the wing. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 1st October the party were up making ready for departure. About half-past 6 Port Ryan was reached, and the party were soon afterwards on board the railway train bound for a Mohawk village near Brantford, where the Prince was to be initiated into Indian mysteries. On reaching the Mohawk church the party was received by two chiefs of the Six Nations, one of whom, Mr. Kerr, is a descendant of the celebrated Brant. A large number of warriors in full fighting costume, gorgeous in paint and feathers, had assembled, and with them their squaws. Some time was consumed in hand-shaking with the squaws, who greeted His Royal Highness with great cordiality. After a photograph of the scene had been secured, the party entered the church and were shown the communion service presented to the Indians by Queen Anne. An aged chief, the fire-keeper to the Six Nations, advanced and addressed the Prince in the Mohawk language, another chief acting as interpreter. The address was to the following effect :—

"We are glad to meet you in this holy house; we hasten to wipe the dust off your forehead. We hope that prosperity may attend you. The representatives of the Six Indian Nations have much pleasure in meeting you. When you leave this, may you retire into your own country under the care of the great Creator, who preserves all things! We pray that the blessing of the great Creator may be upon all who meet here to assure your Royal Highness that we will always remember you. We hope that when you leave our sward you will remember having seen our people—not as we might have been seen many years ago—but as a civilized community of Six Nations. We hope your Royal Highness has enjoyed yourself. We remember your mother, whom we all love; for we are all Her Majesty's subjects. Your Royal Highness desires to be a member of our tribe, and we are pleased to go through the ceremony of making your Royal Highness an Indian Chief. You will be always remembered by us. In accordance with an ancient rule we present you with an emblem. May you be like the great sun which shines over all, and may your path in future be as bright!"

His Royal Highness was here presented with a double string of white beads. The chief then continued—

"These are emblems of purity. May your life be pure. As beads are pure, so we trust your life will be an honour to the tribe to which we belong, as the clear sky proves a happiness to many. Your name among us as a Chief in the Tribe of the Six Nations shall be Karakondye—that is, the 'Progress of the Sun.' You are from the east, where the sun rises to fight the world, and travelleth to the west. Your name will represent the Flying Sun, flying from east to west, the great sun which travels from morning till night on the vast dominions of your great mother. In giving you this name, we trust your path may be bright and clear as the sun's brightest rays through life. It will represent the progress of the sun in its daily course, under the guidance of the Great Spirit, and put us in memory of your journey from the far east to see us. You have travelled with the sun towards us, and as the sun does, flying and lighting the world in its course. Our people are devoted to Her Majesty's throne. (Loud indications of assent.) We shall always rely on the kindness of Great Britain, and believe in her and in her people. Our devoted loyal people send greeting to your Royal mother, and we shall always trust in Great Britain. We hope that your path may be prosperous."

At the conclusion the Prince replied—

"I am much touched by the kind speech which you have just delivered, and I feel particularly happy to be made one of your tribe. Most sincerely do I thank you for the kind and affectionate mention of my mother, and for all your loyal expressions towards her."

A war dance on the green was the novel feature. At its close the chief brought forward a red cloth and the Prince was led forward and back twice by the chiefs. The braves were asked if they assented to the acceptance of the Prince, and growled a responsive "Yes." He was then invested with a woollen scarf worked with red beads and received the plaudits of his tribe. By his decoration the Prince became a member of the Grand Council, with the rank among the first 50 chiefs. After the ceremony was concluded, he was made acquainted with some of his dusky admirers. One named William Bill, who carried very large bone rings in his nose, desired his Royal Highness to be particular in remembering him to his brother the Prince of Wales.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

LADY JOURNALISTS IN AMERICA.—The *New York Citizen* says—No sooner is a newspaper started for the benefit or under the control of women, than its female contributors hasten to discuss themes that are hardly named even among men. The less fit the subject for discussion, the more determined these women are to discuss it. The most sacred privacy of the marriage relation is at once made the topic for every unpractised pen. Things of which no modest woman will dream of speaking, even to her own sister, are mentioned and commented on without the slightest hesitation by these honest advocates of female purity. Physical troubles, which a woman will hardly confide to a physician when her life depends upon his advice and assistance, are discussed in the columns of women's newspapers with as little hesitation as are the diseases of horses in the columns of a sporting journal. Unmarried women write of the duties of wives, and while they abuse the conduct of men in the marriage relation, touch upon topics of which they should blush to proclaim their knowledge. For absolute, total disregard of all the restraints of propriety, there is nothing in professedly decent literature to compare with the newspapers conducted by strong-minded women. In the undisguised, unhesitating indecency with which they discuss the most unmentionable subjects, the writers of these journals have no rivals in the ranks of male journalists.

THE ISLAND OF REUNION.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

THE Mozambique negro in St. Denys has chiefly taken to carpentering. He is not very clever at this, nor very industrious. One day's work in the week gives him enough to feed himself, and he therefore declines, as a rule, to do more. In his work he attaches himself more to detail than to a general harmony of the parts, or complete composition; he will thus fit you, with great pride, with two windows, the sill of one of which is a few inches below that of the other; or, when a door comes in the middle, the spaces between door-post and windows will not have the least semblance of symmetry. If his attention is called to it he laughs "consumedly," as the old play books have it; and one must either laugh with him, or get into a foolish rage and hit him over the head with a stick, at which he laughs the louder, and then has you up before the beak, who fines you three pounds. The hewers of wood and bearers of water—literally—are Madagascar men. They are free, of course; but are, to all intents and purposes, the slaves of their masters, having no notion of rising in the world, no ideas of anything but the mere satisfaction, from day to day, of their appetites. These men are not of the Hova race, who are probably of Malay origin, though no one knows how they got to Madagascar, but of the conquered nations, the Betsimarakis, Retsiluos, and Saksalaves. I imagine that they are not at all on the footing of the coolies, but that being brought here, without any very searching inquiries as to their own wishes, they stay contentedly—an unambitious and satisfied people, chopping wood and carrying pails of water. So far as one can judge of them, they are quite stupid and perfectly harmless.

Their principal pleasure is in dancing. They perform to the delectable music of a tum-tum, and their movements partake more of the simplicity of the untaught genius than the skill of the artist. In fact, they are elephantine. The dance is a solo, the performer jumping up and down with unmoved countenance, while his friends laugh. When he is tired another takes his place.

Their manner and custom of doing the hair is in intricately woven small plaits. Their appearance is uncleanly, and a passer-by will generally take the windward side.

We assisted, by accident, rather than design, at a "black mass," *i.e.*, a service at which the blacks only are present. They were very devout, even shedding tears over their prayers. One of them tried to steal my umbrella, a new silk. We were behind a pillar, so that, unseen of the priests, I chastised him on the head with the handle. At this he laughed so loudly that the verger turned him out, and one of his friends wept.

A curious sight is to be seen every morning, when the negresses who happen to be serving His Imperial Majesty in the common prison are turned out in gangs to clean the streets. Thirty or forty of these women go about under proper custodians, armed with brooms, dressed in blue serge, chattering, sweeping, and laughing. As sisters, they *do* appear to be bringing scandal on our family. But I suppose they are really women.

It took us some little time to exhaust all these sights, and to drain the Bourbonnais cup of exciting pleasures. We had next to visit the interior of the island.

Bourbon, as I said before, is a large mountain, with a slender seaboard, cultivated with sugar, coffee, vanilla, and a little cotton. All round the shore are studded small towns, called after saints, such as St. Léon, St. André, St. Paul, St. Pierre, St. Joseph, St. Benoit, and half-a-dozen others. They consist each of a church and a small street. Compared with these, a little English country town would be a centre of wild dissipation. Nothing happens in them to vary the monotony of life. There is not even the change of seasons, for the cold season is only unlike the hot inasmuch as certain fruits appear in the latter which are wanting in the former. Week after week, the folk go to church; day after day, they make pretence to labour; they do not know their own age, and when the time of infirmity is coming upon them, they only guess it by the age of their grandchildren.

We drove through these towns on a glorious morning, leaving St. Denys at five, as the day began to break.

In England, one never sees the day break, but surely, of all hours in the twenty-four, that hour is most delightful in the tropics, when one turns out to sit with a cup of coffee and a cigar, and watch the red tints growing on the mountain peaks. Then the air is cool and fresh; the shrill cry of the cigale is hushed; the barking dog has ceased to bark; the memory of hot yesterday has died away; the clouds on the rocks fall like the lace drapery of a bride—first, dimly seen, then golden, and then white; and, save for the sounds of awakening in the adjacent camp, when the early-rising coolie, a dusky Tithonus, reminds his rosy-fingered wife of her duty, by administering correction—let us hope, with a light stick—and she, shrill-voiced, retaliates, after the manner of her sex, all is peace and silence.

Leaving the main road round the island, we turned into the road, called L'Escalier, that leads to the village of Salagie.

It winds up a long, deep ravine—in parts so narrow that a stone can be thrown across, and so deep that the mountain, clothed with the glorious vegetation of Reunion, seems to topple over our heads. A brawling torrent leaps over the boulders at the bottom, and the road is so steep that we have to walk, the driver considerately keeping his own seat. Who can describe the charm of this road? Not one, but a thousand cataracts leap over the top of the precipice—slender threads of light some, foaming mountain-streams others. The sides are clothed, not so much with trees as with creepers, whose beauty lies more in their leaves than in their flowers, of which indeed, at this time of the year, there are none.

We began by wishing the road would last for ever; presently, so untimely are the interruptions of the body—that stubborn mule, as Luther called it—we began to wish for breakfast, and I fear the last few miles were spent in a somewhat fractious and petulant mood, owing to the pangs of hunger.

We came at last upon the village of Salagie, four miles from our destination: and here we stopped for breakfast.

Loafing about the inn was a brisk little Frenchman, who introduced himself, in very bad English, as what he called a "doctaire." Surprised to meet a medical man in such a plight—for indeed his toes were well out of his boots—we asked him to breakfast with us. He accepted with pleasure, and with the utmost condescension prepared an omelette with his own hand. It appeared in the course of the repast, that he had been on an American merchantman as "ship's doctor," which is sailor's English for cook. But he was quite an artist, and an acquisition in one way to the *Sources*.

The *Sources* of Salagie are the favourite baths and watering-place of the Bourbonnais. They lie in the heart of the mountain, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The establishment consist of an hotel, where are baths, saloons, and billiard-rooms, and a dozen or twenty little *pavillons*—wooden huts fitted up with iron bedsteads and nothing else. One of these was allotted to S—— and myself; and we began to drink the waters, to bathe, not in the warm chalybeate baths, but in the ice-cold pools of the streams, and to ramble on the sides of the mountain. Ah! how delicious was the cold air after the warm, steamy atmosphere of Mauritius! How pleasant to find the wild strawberries growing in profusion on the slopes—to see the English flowers and the English fruits!

There is an orchard there of rosy-cheeked apples. The owner had sold every apple for a franc a-piece, and counted them all every day.

While he was telling S—— this, I am ashamed to say I stole one. Eve did no more. S——, like Adam, partook of it.

This proprietor had, too, jonquils, daisies, wallflowers, and all manner of sweet old flowers, of which, unconscious of the theft, he made us a bouquet.

There were other things, unknown in the low seaboard regions: yellow butter, cream, wild raspberries, and peaches with the true flavour.

Once, too, Cusard prepared us a "surprise." It was a dish of snails, delicately cooked with herbs and savory sauce. You do not pick them out with a pin, after the manner of periwinkles, but crunch them all up with your teeth, and glare defiantly at each other.

Who was Cusard? He was, in his way, a great man. Would that I had space to dwell on him at length. By nation and by nature he was a Gascon; by profession he was chief cook and *maître d' hôtel*. Though great, he was affable. He would come into the ladies' saloon at night (there were no ladies, and we all sat round the fire and drank Nantes beef), in his shirt-sleeves, and, without being invited, would sit down and sing songs. He would slap you on the back at billiards, and say, "*Ah ha! mon brave vous n' êtes pas fort!*" or, at a jokelet, would push back his cap, and laugh, "*Ah! drôle de farceur!*" His wife, of whom he stood in awe, always wore her bedgown, night and day, with a head-dress of peculiar and fearful aspect. Cusard confided in me that he was tired of her, and was not without hopes that some malady under which she laboured would soon transfer her to a brighter world.

The other guests were a Captain Maugrad, master mariner, who had been flattened by a puncheon of rum, and was sent up to Salagie, like Hood's friends, to be brought round. He varied the monotony of life by putting on leeches, smoking a great pipe, and drinking vermouth. There was also a Captain St. Maur, of the *Infanterie de la Marine*, who was on furlough, and M. Leopold Ganion, a merchant of St. Denys, as perfect a gentleman, and as well-informed a scholar in his own line, as it has been my lot to meet. Besides these, there was a carpenter—one Faillette, a native of Auvergne; one of that race who are reputed to boast, "*Je n' étions ni homme, ni femme, ni Français: mais j' étions Auvergnat.*" This fairly represents his peculiarly idiomatic French. He was frequently drunk; and lamented, while in this condition, his own propensity for liquour. He used to take the Frenchmen, especially M. Ganion, out for walks. Ganion used to bring up the rear, talking vehemently—or, rather, reciting whole pages of history, his favourite study.

One day we took him to see an extinct crater in a place called the Plaine d' Appouches. Part of the way led along a mountain torrent where there was no path, and we had to jump from one boulder to another. It was pleasant to see the valiant Frenchman leap, miss his footing, and fall into the torrent, talking perpetually; and a great sight, when, after about the twentieth immersion, he stopped, and asked if we seriously considered this sort of thing becoming in a *père de famille*.

So, with billiards on a primitive table, favourable to the fluker, with a slope to every pocket, cigars and talk, we spent the days at Salagie—with only one change, when we went up the Pitin de Neije.

The ascent, which is always performed by English visitors from Mauritius, is long and tedious, but not dangerous. The mountain slopes up a long inclined plain with steep sides, narrowing to the summit. We had first to climb one of the sides. These are very steep. In one place I found by rough measurement with a stick that the incline was 60 degs. for someting like two hours' climb. In some places it was really more than this, and here and there we had to clamber up bits where bare rock alone gave a foot and hand hold. But these were rare, and though the whole first day's climb was chiefly hard work, yet trees helped one almost the whole way.

The day was rainy and cold; nothing could be seen beyond two or three yards; the clouds were driving past us above and below, and of all hills and mountains I have ever climbed, surely the Pitin de Neije was the worst. Silent and dripping we toiled hand over hand, till the sensation gradually came upon me that all my past life was a dream, that nothing was real but going up hill, and that no other future could be expected.

"Enfra!" shouted the guide about 3 P.M.—we had started at 6 A.M.—"here we are."

We were on a ledge of flat rock, sprinkled over with boulders, and at the limit of our day's work.

We camped in a cavern, frequented by goat-hunters only, who come up at certain seasons. After some difficulty we managed to light a fire, and then the greatest luxury of all—took off wet things, and robed ourselves gracefully in blankets. Presently we had dinner, all of us, guide and porters, sitting round the fire with bare feet in the hot wood ashes; and when at six the sun went down, and night fell, we lit pipes, mixed hot brandy and water, and began to tell stories. Not for long, however. The stars came out; all round were the black shadowy peaks. A silence that could be felt was on the air; even the porters were hushed; and presently we tried to sleep, having our lodging on the cold, cold ground, and our feet to the fire. It was freezing slightly, and the change from a tropical air to this cold breath of frosty winter was very remarkable. I don't think there was much sleep done, and no one was sorry when Tollotian, the guide, declared that the day was breaking. With a hard-boiled egg—(is there anything so nasty as a hard-boiled egg before breakfast?)—and one porter carrying breakfast, we started to finish the ascent.

The day broke splendidly.

In an hour or two we came to where the road led along the edge of a precipice. The view was superb. We looked down into the valley of Cilaos, where is another watering-place, wilder and more rugged than Salagio. On every side of the little hotel, which was at least five miles off, but which we could see as plainly as possible, rose up bare precipices of frowning rock. It was a scene quite different from the *riant* beauty of the gorge that led to Salagie. The hollow had once, I should say, been the great crater of a volcano. It is as if a huge piece was cut bowl-shaped from the mountain, and then the bowl had been hacked and slashed. But beyond Cilaos, far below it, and further still below us, lay the fertile seaboard of Reunion. There we could descry the yellow green patches of sugar-cane, the little towns by the shore, and the fishing boats off the half-built break-water of St. Pierre.

Tollotian was anxious to get us to the summit, and would not let us stay. Alas! when we reached it, after four hours wading through lava-like shingle, clouds dropped down, and though we waited half an hour, would not lift. The summit is about 11,000 feet high; it has a little *caisse* on it, with a cross of consecrated wood; and standing by the *caisse* one looks over a precipice with a sheer drop of 4,000 feet. So we came down, and presently emerged into sunshine and warmth, when we sat down and breakfasted.

The next day we came down. We were to come a different way, but finding the path washed away by heavy rains, Tollotian had to take us round a longer road. We walked for twelve hours and a half—first over a rough slope of rubble and lava, then through a forest of hardy mountain trees, then, descending still, through the most glorious tropical forest I have ever seen. The ground was more than knee deep with moss and decaying trunks. All round were palms, tree ferns, aloes, and gigantic creepers. Especially beautiful were the tree ferns, some of which must have been 30 to 40 feet high.

Does anyone remember how Paul and Virginia fed off a cabbage palm? They roasted it; but the best way is to make it into a salad, which is certainly the finest salad in the world. The "palmiste," as they call it, is the heart of a young palm of some six to ten feet high, and as each "palmiste" costs the life of a tree, it is rather an expensive salad.

At last we arrived home, at eight in the evening. Cusard was waiting for us with another "surprise," for he knew we should be hungry. This time it was a tortoise, stewed. As Mr. Pumblechook said of pork, it was "rich." Faillette was there speechlessly drunk. Maugrad crawled out of bed, where he had been having six-and-thirty leeches, to welcome us. Ganion fell into our arms. The little cook, Leon, danced round us; and even Madame Cusard came out in her bedgown and turban and added to the general rejoicing.

That night they carried me up to bed—not, not intoxicated, but ah! so tired. In the morning, S——, who held out better than I, told me how they had all laughed at my collapse, and at the dilapidated condition of my garments. These, indeed, were hanging upon me in rags.

Kindly island folk! I hope they laugh at the recollection still.—*Once a Week.*

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BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

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The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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The current rates of Exchange are:—

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On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

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PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

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SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

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Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured. £	Bonus additions. £ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	1000	336 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, must be a German or Foreigner, and have had charge of a military band for at least 5 years. Terms Rs. 150 a month and quarters, or Rs. 175 without quarters. Reference, post paid, to be made to the Band President, 23rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I., Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from 15th November, 1869, an upper storied AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Dr. H. Veale. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJI, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

9th November, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to FLOWER & Co.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 20.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 25.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 4 0.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 45, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 125, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.
[Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.
Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

On account of the first purchasers Nersey Heerjee and Gordhun Pitamber—

A quantity of 2½ lbs. madapollam.

AUCTION SALE of BATTY GROUND near the PARELL STATION of the G. I. P. and adjoining the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY LINE.—On SATURDAY, the 20th November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th March, 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Junardhun Maneckjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, John Baptist Ribeiro, all that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground, situate, lying, and being in Lower Mahim, near the Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mahim Subdistrict, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 381 and 387, containing by admeasurement 1,754 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by public road leading to the Parell Workshop of B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the west by the batty fields belonging to Bendes Cootoor, on or towards the north and south by the watercourses. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

This day, Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder the following teak timber.

80 logs 1st class teak.
280 ,, 2nd do.
25 tons 1st do. planks.
50 ,, 2nd do. do.
100 ,, teak scantling of sizes.
50 ,, ,, boards of sizes.

On account of the first purchaser—

TRICKUMJEE WAYEA.

About 10 tons scantlings 3 by 3.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 22nd instant Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:

7 cases white jacconets of different numbers.
2 ditto mull.
5 ditto T red scarfs.
4 ditto ditto cambric.
5 ditto prints.
5 ditto grey dhotees.
1 ditto silk handkerchiefs.
2 ditto fancy doe skins.
4 ditto each 4 dozen ½ pints superior champagne and mozelle.

A few dozen superior champagne in quarts and pints; some very slightly ullaged.

An invoice of hardware, treasure safes, &c., just landed from the Thomas Bell, consisting of iron folding chairs or bedsteads, with leather-cloth cushions, folding bedsteads, fire and thief-proof safes, tacks, carriage springs, mail axles, double-barrel guns, boxwood rullers, gun caps, electro-plated waiters, &c., &c.

Bombay, 20th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

This day, Saturday, the 20th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 5 P.M., by order of the mortgagee, Trimbuck Keshow Viedew, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gopall Dadajee, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, situate at Dongry Cooley Street, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road to the esplanade, on or towards the west by the house of Pandoo Narrayen Nackwa, on or towards the north by the Cooley Wada Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Jena Nackwa.

LOT No. 2.

Immediately after.—All that messuage situated at Doongry Cooley Street, without the Fort standing on the fazundary ground of Nowrojee Dongerwalla, near the Jail, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road to the Nowrojee Hill, on or towards the west by the house of Crustnajee Govindjee, on or towards the north by the house of Kaki and Aboo, and on or towards the south by the house of Nava Soobhanjee Cudum.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lb.
6 ditto ditto madapollams.
10 ditto ditto domestics.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
1 case hand lamps.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Ebramjee Allibhoy—
1 case varnish.

On account of Indentor, Allibhoy Hussainally—
1 case varnish.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

20 pairs diamond leather boots with buttons No. 1 to 7 Price Rs 6.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, at his rooms in Meadow Street, on Monday next, the 22nd instant, the property of the late Mr. J. H. Willy (Professor of Music) consisting of blackwood round, dressing and other tables, sideboard, chairs, couches, screens, dressing glass, plated, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, copper cooking utensils, also a choice selection of music and other books, and variety of sundries.

ALSO,

A large first-rate Astronomical Telescope by Wood with a spare tube on stand in case complete the property of a gentleman left the Presidency.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th November, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 20th inst., Messrs. Bennet & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

100 gross white wood pencils
100 gross colored pencils
140 Dozen Iron trays
57 Cwts sharp points nails, 1 to 3½ inches
57 Cwts flat points nails, 4 to 10 inches
Few boxes of fresh provision
4 Casks Australian Tallow about 2½ cwt. each
1 Case carriage and buggy harness
1 Case carriage and buggy lamps
4 cases Persian imitation silk prints 24 inches 28 yds.

On account of first purchaser, Oosman Cado.

70 Pieces of French chintz.
47 cases pale sherry.
43 ditto dark ditto
35 ditto port wine.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built dog-cart.
One bay Arab horse.
One pair of handsome grey carriage horses.
1 Surat Cow.
1 Bay Arab horse height 14-1½.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY, SHAWLS, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, by ORDER of GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. Bennett & Co., have been honoured with instruction from the Government of Bombay, to submit to public action at their rooms, This day, Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned Jewellery, &c. 1 Pearl Necklace with 88 pearls, and a gold pudduck of 10 Diamonds.

2 emeralds and 2 rubies.
1 ditto ditto containing 373 pearls.
1 ditto ditto ,, 225 ditto with gold pudduck of 9 diamonds.
1 ditto ditto ,, 198 ditto with ditto of 8 diamonds and 1 emerald.

3 gold bordered red shawls, pieces of turkey red cloths, chintz, jamdanies, and handkerchiefs, Scinde counterpane, silk scarfs, Scinde work boxes, musical boxes, opera-glasses, plated muffin dishes, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany household furniture, handsome chandeliers by Nash, valuable clocks, first-rate musical boxes, rich flower vases and pots with trays, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Gazette" Office.

On Tuesday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany furniture, consists of richly carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy, prediea, and drawing room chairs, a handsome English mahogany large Ottoman with green and gold damask, a richly carved blackwood do., a pair of rich cut 6 light chandeliers, a do. do. 3 light wall gerandoles, a firstrate large musical box, playing 24 tunes with 3 cylinders, valuable alabaster 8 day clocks, handsome, gilt 8 days alarming and palanquin ditto, with mechanical figures and music, a pair of handsome English brass in laid and gilt large show cases, flowered Hall lamps and veranda lanterns, English mahogany clothes press, handsomely carved four-post bedstead dressing and washing tables, gown presses, Lady's writing and work tables, rich vases with Dresden figures, a large ice box, garden pumps, a few boxes of brandy, pictures, sets of flower pots with trays and sundry other articles, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

On Wednesday the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—

106 Bales 300 lbs each No. 20 Water Twist
89 ditto 300 lbs ditto 30 ditto
18 ditto 300 lbs ditto 16 ditto
16 ditto 300 lbs ditto 18 ditto
5 ditto 300 lbs ditto 20 Mule Twist
10 ditto 300 lbs ditto 30 ditto
43 ditto Grey shirtings 8½ lbs 39 inches 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a first class mahogany grand square piano, by Collard and Collard A first rate sewing machine by Linger in good working order, also (if not previously disposed of by private contract.) A handsome English-built sociable by S. Marks, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Natal carriage horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness, &c. at Middle Colaba opposite to the Post office chowkey.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, piano, carriage horses, &c., the property of C. A. Stuart, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 6th, and Tuesday, the 7th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first class piano, carriages, horses, &c. the property of Lestock Reid Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 20th November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the following landed properties by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the mortgagee In Re Kessowjee Lalljee alias Dewchund Parpia, an Insolvent.

This day, Saturday, the 20th day of Nov., after 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Bhownysunker Runsord, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the following landed properties:—

Lot No 1—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at seven brab trees near Musjied Bunder, built on Government ground admeasuring two hundred and forty-four square yards assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 814, bounded on the east by public road, on or towards the west by a passage for Halalcore, on or towards the north by the house of Kansara Withoba Canojee, on or towards the south by the house of Culliandas Davejee assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 182.

Lot No 2—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying at Doongarey Conbarwadda street or Joonu Wadachu Gady, built on furzandary ground containing by admeasurement (25) twenty-five feet in length, and (22½) twenty-two and a half feet in breadth, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Narayen Sewjee, towards the west by the house of Bhunsalee Nursee Karmull, towards the north by the public road, and towards the south by the Ally passage half belonging to the above premises and the other half to Parsee Cursetjee, assessed under No. 18.

For all further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

Bombay, 20th November 1869. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.